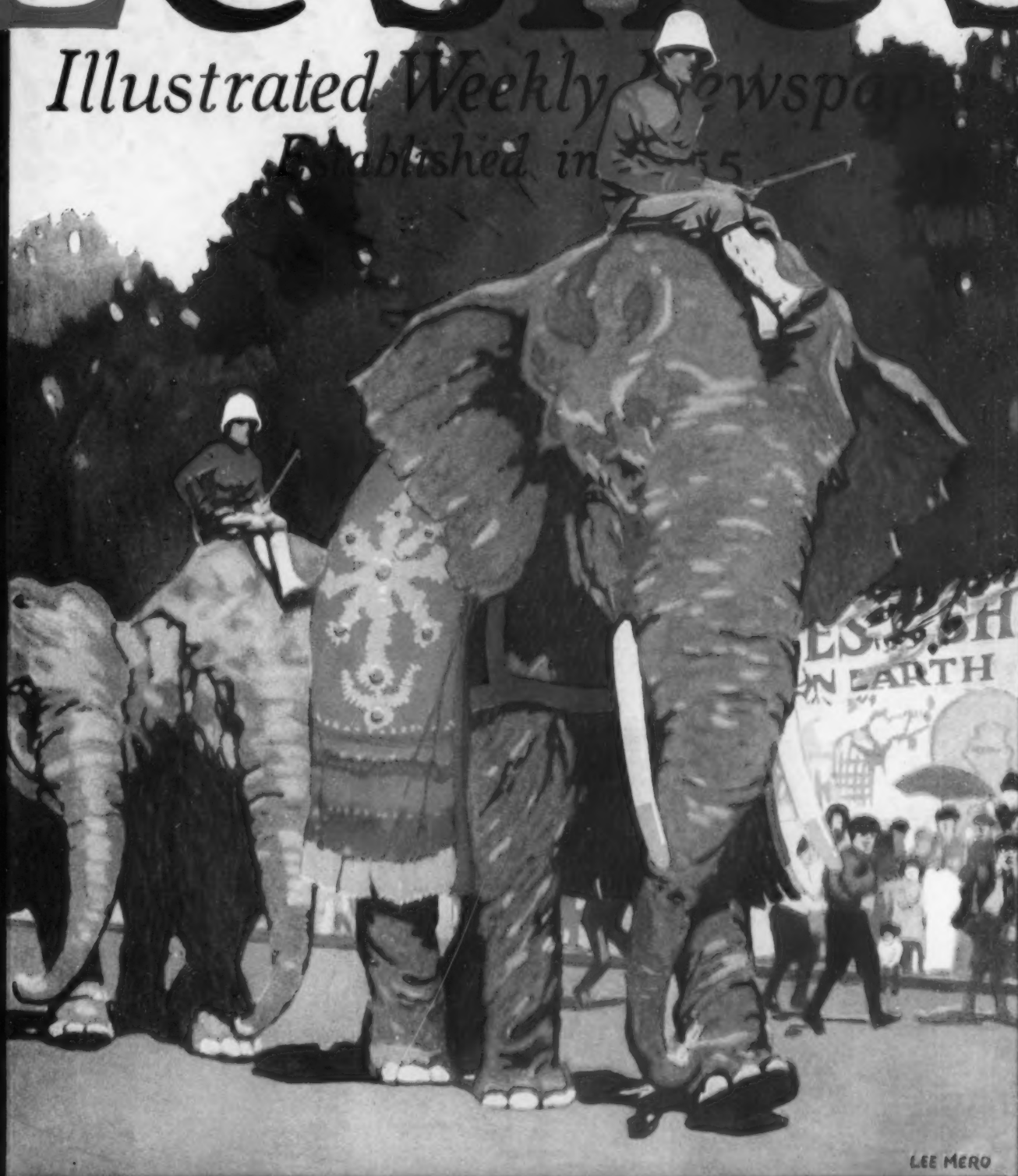


June 25, 1914

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Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper
Established in 1855

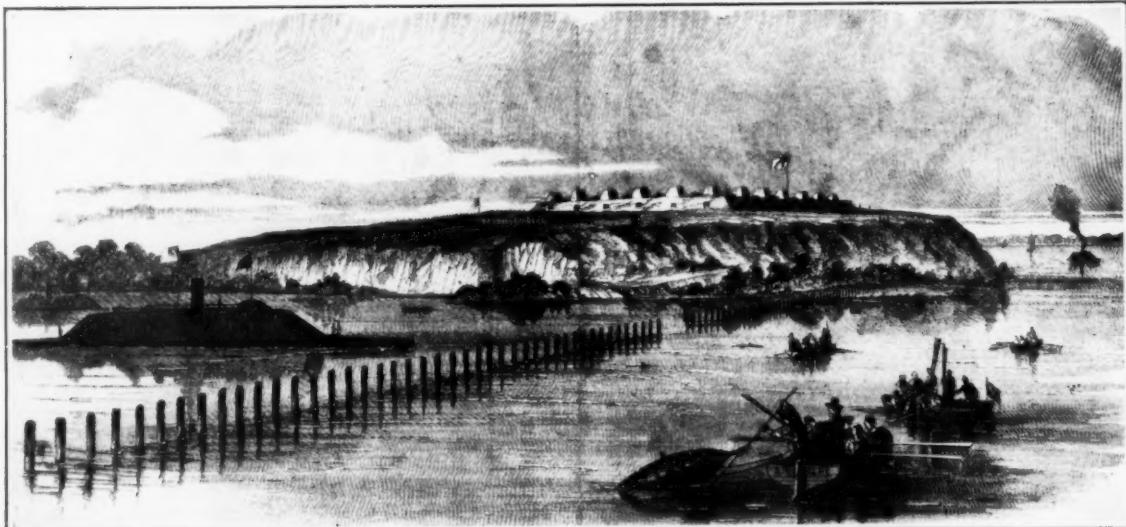


LEE MERO

Leslie's Fifty Years Ago

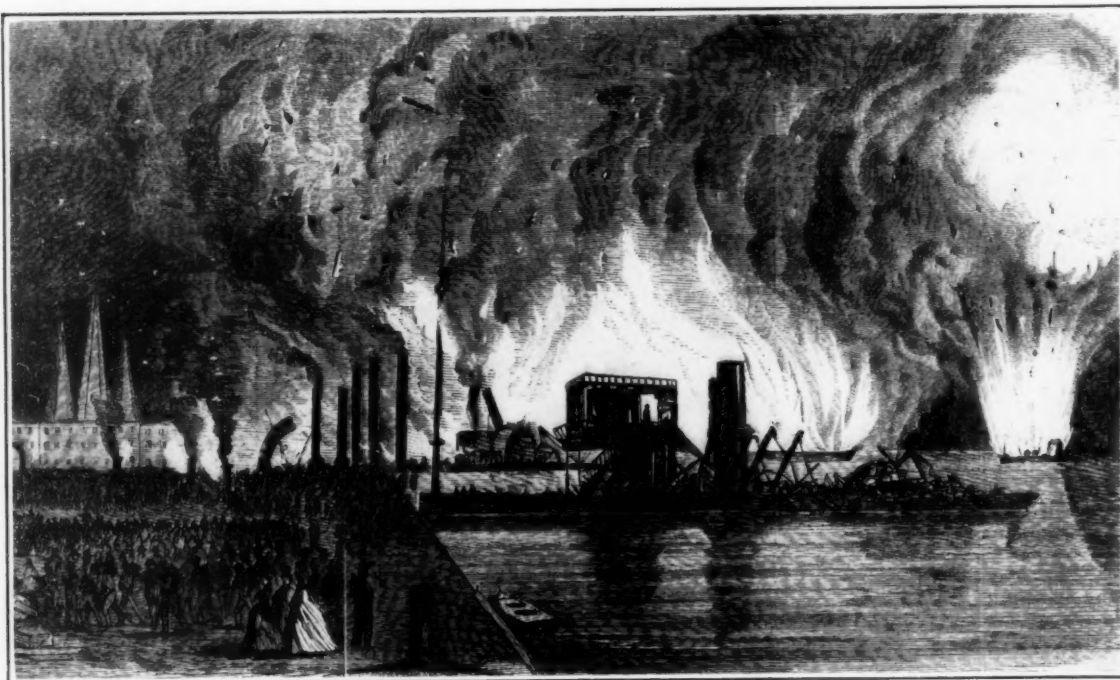
Illustrations, News Items and Comment Printed in the Stirring Days of 1864

June, 1864



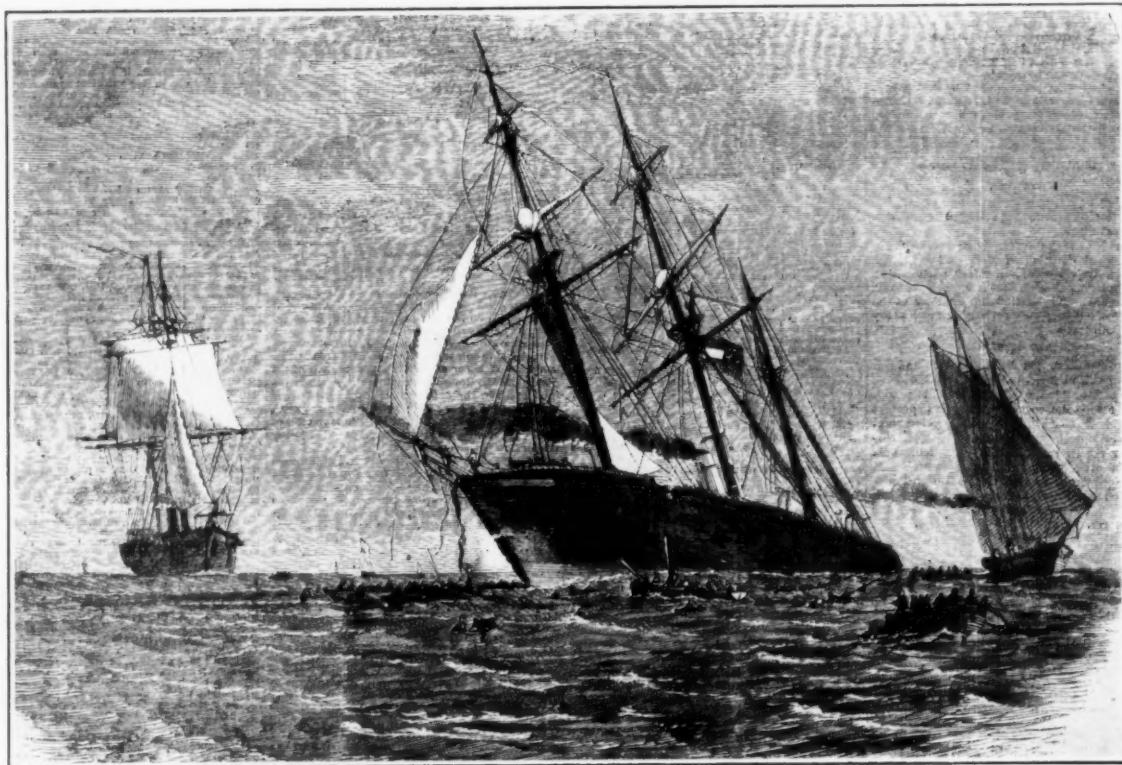
A TORPEDO BRIGADE AT WORK

Fort Darling, on Drury's Bluff, overlooking the James River, was one of the strongholds of the Confederates, guarding the approach to the Confederate capital at Richmond. The fort was unusually well protected and one of its chief means of defense was a row of spiles driven across the river, behind which were the Confederate gunboats. This sketch was made by one of General Butler's scouts, who went up and saw the Confederates planting torpedoes to prevent the Union gunboats reaching the line of spiles.



A BIG FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS

Burning of nine river steamers at New Orleans in May, 1864. The fire, which did \$300,000 damage and seriously interrupted the coast trade for some time, was of incendiary origin. As the burning vessels broke loose from their moorings and floated down stream they looked like rafts of fire, and presented a scene of rare picturesqueness.



A NOTED AMERICAN VICTORY IN FRENCH WATERS

Capture of the *Alabama*, the Confederate ship which for nearly two years proved a formidable menace to vessels of the Union navy and American vessels engaged in commerce. She successfully eluded capture until attacked off the harbor of Cherbourg, France, by the Union vessel *Kearsarge* under Capt. John A. Winslow, afterward appointed Rear-Admiral. The engagement lasted only an hour, and at the end of that period the *Alabama* sank in the Cherbourg waters and her commander was rescued by an English vessel.

BELLE BOYD, famous Southern spy, has arrived in Montreal, Canada.

THE Liverpool *Albion* gives 34 forms in which the name of Shakespeare has been spelled.

MAJOR PAULINE CUSHMAN, the female patriot spy and scout, is now in this city, sojourning at the Astor House.

LAST Sunday night the telegraph wires were connected through from Portland, Maine, to St. Louis, Mo., making a circuit of over 2,000 miles.

A NEW opera house is to be built at the watering-place of Monaco, on the Mediterranean, for the poorer classes, the rates of admission to be four cents.

A NEW tenor has been singing at Milan, in opera too, who does not understand a word of music, and has to be taught everything by ear. A year ago he was a journeyman mattress maker.

ON the day of Garibaldi's arrival in London 573,000 copies of his photographs were sold. At the last interview of Earl Russell with the great Liberator, he exchanged walking-sticks with him.

MILLE PATTI has just come of age, and it is stated that one of the first acts of her majority was to settle an annuity of 6,000*fr.* a year upon her father, and another to a like handsome amount upon her mother.

THE proprietor of a cheap daily journal in England, recently sent a cheque for 100 pounds to Mr. Gladstone, asking a leader or two from his pen in return. What he did receive, and by return of post, was his cheque.

THERE are now gathered together in the Central Park, New York, over 200 varieties of birds, American and foreign. They are left free to build their nests in the Park and to make it their resort from generation to generation.

THOMAS HUGHES, author of "School Days at Rugby," "Tom Brown at Oxford," etc., is going to be elected to the British Parliament. He is a Liberal, and will join Bright and Cobden as a friend of America and American principles.

BELLE BOYD, the eccentric and over loyal female, who was captured on the blockade-runner, *Greyhound*, and who has been discharged from custody by orders from Washington, has left Boston for Canada. She is good-looking, smart and 22.

IT is said that the cathedral in Mexico is the largest building in America, it being 500 feet long, 400 feet wide, and seating 30,000 persons. One picture hanging on its wall is ornamented with pearls worth \$14,000,000, and the most extravagant magnificence is displayed throughout the establishment.

MAJ.-GEN. FREMONT has resigned his commission in the army, and the President has accepted it, as it was not the intention of the Government to call him into service. The *Tribune* states that Gen. Fremont has handed over his pay since he has been unemployed for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers.

GEN. SHERMAN having asked the superintendent of a construction train what time it would take him to replace the bridge near Resaca, and having been told it would take at least four days, replied: "Sir, I give you 48 hours, or a position in the front ranks before the enemy!" The bridge was completed in 48 hours.

THE Emperor Napoleon III. has established at the Louvre, already so rich in curiosities and treasures of art, a Museum of Monarchs. Here will be collected all the personal memorials which can be secured of the sovereigns who have ruled over France. Among those now to be seen in this interesting collection are the following: Arms, and fragments of royal ornaments belonging to Childeric; a curule chair of Dagobert; the prayer-book, sword and sceptre of Charlemagne; the breviary and baptismal vase of St. Louis; the armor worn by Francis I. on the famous field of Pavia; the prayer-book of Mary Stuart, Queen of Francis II.; the helmet and shield, splendidly inlaid of the monster Charles IX.; the armor of Henri Quatre; the locksmith's tools of the hapless Louis XVI.; the crown worn by Napoleon I. at his coronation.



Do You Still Use a Horse and Wagon?

What is the system by which you deliver your goods?

Do you know that one *properly-selected* light motor truck will do double the work of a horse at less cost?

Do you know that such a truck can be purchased for less than \$600?

Do you know that a *properly-selected* large truck (three- to five-ton capacity) will replace from six to eight horses at a marked saving in expense?

On the other hand your business may be absolutely unsuited to truck installation.

It is the business of **LES-LIE'S Motor Department** to advise you in all matters pertaining to pleasure car, truck, motorcycle, or accessory installation, purchase and upkeep. This service is *free of charge* to **LES-LIE'S** readers.

COUPON

Mail to Motor Department,
Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Ave., N.Y. City

Name.....

Address: Street.....

City..... State.....

Business.....

I use..... horses in my delivery system.

I use..... wagons in my delivery system.

The distance of the farthest point to which I deliver is..... miles.

I could extend the distance to which I deliver to..... miles with proper facilities.

An average load for my delivery wagon is..... pounds.

If I install a truck system, { Poor
Good facilities
I have { No

for caring for and storing the vehicles on my premises.

The make of the commercial vehicle in which I am interested is.....

I have..... electric current on my premises. (Yes or No)

Please send me replies to the above questions.

Leslie's

Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES
ESTABLISHED DECEMBER 15, 1853

Edited by JOHN A. SLEICHER

"In God We Trust"

CXVIII

Thursday, June 25, 1914

No. 3068

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New York Office: Brunswick Building, 25 Fifth Avenue; Western Advertising Office: Marquette Building, Chicago, Ill.; Washington Representative, 31 Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C. Branch Subscription Offices in thirty-seven cities of the United States.

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Subscriptions and advertising for all the publications of Leslie-Judge Company will be taken at regular rates at any of the above offices. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS. Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the numbers appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

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Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted. If no copyright appears on them the legal assumption is that there is no liability on our part for their use.

The Editor is always ready to consider short stories or articles, which should be typewritten on one side of the sheet only, and should not exceed 3,000 words.



For the
Mother

For the
Child

Protection for the Home

The strongest desire of husband and wife is the welfare of their children. The husband works hard to provide for them, and would be glad to know how best to safeguard them. The wife works hard too—in the home—and is equally interested with her husband in sound insurance-protection.

Net Cost is Low in the Postal Life

1st. Commission-Dividends ranging, on whole Life Policies, up to

40%

of the premium go to Policyholders the first year.

2nd. Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office-Expense Savings, covered by the

9½%

guaranteed dividends, go to Policyholders in subsequent years.

Beginning at the close of the second year, the usual contingent Policy-dividends based on the Company's earnings, still further reduce the cost each year after the first.

The woman's interest in insurance-protection and health-conservation in the home is not less than her husband's. Nowadays sensible people talk these things over together.

Why Not Investigate?



Postal Life Building

The Postal Life issues all the standard forms—Whole Life, Limited-Payment Life, Endowment, Joint-Life, Child's Welfare and Industrial; all these are yours to choose from; but it is probable that you will be most interested in a **Monthly Income Policy**—the Contract that provides a regular monthly income for life.

Write the Company for Official Information, giving date of birth of both husband and wife, also occupation. The Company will send full particulars, and then you can talk it over together. Please mention **LESLIE'S** for June 25th, 1914.

No Agent will be sent to visit you: the benefit of his commission goes to you because you deal direct.

STRONG POSTAL POINTS

First: Standard policy-reserves, now nearly \$10,000,000. Insurance in force, nearly \$50,000,000.

Second: Old-line legal reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.

Third: Standard policy provisions, approved by the State Insurance Department.

Fourth: Operates under strict State requirements and subject to the United States Postal Authorities.

Fifth: High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Sixth: Policyholders' Health Bureau arranges one free medical examination each year if desired.

Postal Life Insurance Company

35 Nassau Street

WM. R. MALONE, President

NEW YORK

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



"Passed by the Board of Censorship"

THIS picture, one of the latest and best, by James Montgomery Flagg, in full color—9x12—double mounted on heavy white mat—11x14—ready to frame will be sent for

25c



"A Spring Chicken"

ANOTHER James Montgomery Flagg picture—one of the most popular subjects ever issued, in full color—9x12—double mounted on heavy white mat—11x14—ready to frame, sent for

25c



"A Chicken Sand-Witch"

A POPULAR subject by T. V. Kelly—a seasonable, beautiful reproduction of a famous picture in full color—9x12—double mounted on heavy white mat, ready for framing

25c

COUPON

LESLIE-JUDGE CO.

225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Enclosed find 25c for which please send me

(Name of Picture)

Name.....

Address.....



DEMOCRATIC STATESMAN—*Here is a club to hold over the corporations. Do I get your vote?*

THE LABORING MAN—*No, if you want my vote you will have to fill this—see?*

Drawn for Leslie's by E. W. KEMBLE

Leslie's Illustrated Weekly Newspaper

New York, June 25, 1914

EDITORIAL

Let the Thinking People Rule!

The Muckrakers Must Go!

A MAN is not a patriotic citizen unless he is ready to fight for his flag. A father is unfit to be the head of a family unless he will shed his blood to defend it. A business man will fail unless he will fight to the bitter end against anything that would destroy his business. No man is afraid of criticism, for criticism honestly made is helpful, but every man has a right to resent slander.

Every noisy disturber in the country, no matter how violent his opinions may have been, has had a hearing in our muckraking publications. So it came to pass, that the notoriety seeker in public office, discovering that the easiest way to secure publicity was by following the disturber, spent his time in denouncing big business and conjuring up new statutes to inflict additional hardships upon it. While business men, railway men and bankers were denounced as lobbyists, the doors of Congress were opened wide to "the wolves of Wall Street," like the notorious Lamar, and to such self-confessed falsifiers as the notorious Mulhall. Thus business was dragged into the dust by those who posed as its friends, protectors and benefactors.

The muckrakers have gone on, unpunished and unafraid, until they have bankrupted several railroads, reduced the income of a million security holders, driven large industrial corporations to the verge of ruin, and set capital and labor against each other in destructive warfare. While these muckraking publications have been engaged in this unholy work and appealing to the most ignoble passions of men and women, they have been filling their pay envelopes, and paying generous dividends out of the moneys poured into their coffers by the manufacturers, the bankers, the railroads and the business men whom they have been assailing.

With ferocity like that of a wild beast tasting fresh blood, the yellow press and muckraking magazines have pursued the innocent and the guilty alike. As business was regulated, and the acknowledged evils of the past were cured, one would have thought that the crusades against our captains of industry would have ceased, but they have continued to grow beyond the bound not only of fairness, but also of decency. Letters stolen from the files of employers by larcenous employees have been bought and published under glaring headlines, separated from their context, their meaning distorted, and explanations omitted in the wild hunger to make them as sensational and incriminating as possible. Trifles have been grossly magnified, the truth deliberately suppressed and purposes wilfully misrepresented.

This could not go on forever. Even the worm will turn. At last the business men who have been the main support of every muckraking publication—for none could survive but for its advertising patronage—saw the light. They realized that warfare was being made against them and they determined to fight back. This accounts in great part for the shrinkage in the advertising income of numerous publications of the yellow class. If they have suffered, they should not complain. If they suffer still more, they will get only their deserts.

We congratulate a master builder from the West that he has had the courage to speak with his customary frankness and to make his attitude perfectly clear to friend and foe. The world admires a man with convictions and it especially admires a man who has the courage of his convictions when they mean war while others about him are pleading for peace.

We cordially agree with his declaration that "*It is the privilege of every manufacturer to refrain from advertising in a publication which, in his judgment, is doing his business more harm by the doctrines which it advocates than he can receive in any possible way in benefit to his business by advertising therein.*"

This is the advertiser's New Declaration of Independence and it comes none too soon.

Let Us Mind Our Own Business

THE United States, through not minding its own business, has become seriously involved in Mexico. It has taken upon itself to say that the man who succeeded to the Provisional Presidency according to the forms of law shall not hold office. It has backed up its dictum with arms, while

Hostility to Business Must Cease

National Association of Manufacturers

HOSTILITY to business must stop. With feelings of profound anxiety we observe prevailing industrial and commercial depression wholly at variance with those healthy and prosperous conditions to which our country is entitled. On all sides productive industry and operative manufacture are shrinking in volume and output to a degree that forbodes years of slow recovery before prosperity can be restored. We witness with amazement hostility toward established and legitimate business from many sources—journalistic, legislative, and even administrative—but we fail to detect any concerted and affirmative efforts to resuscitate business vitality or augment those great industrial forces that should express the sovereignty of our trade and commerce.

disclaiming any intention of going to war. It has renounced in advance the retention of any territory or advantage, or the collection of any indemnity.

The responsibility for the critical situation with all its heavy bill of costs rests solely upon President Wilson and his utterly incompetent and inefficient Secretary of State. As to the wisdom, justice, and policy of what has been done we leave our readers to judge. But for the future we insist that the President of this country has no right to select the President of Mexico. If he forces upon that country an unwelcome and impotent ruler the evil results will be at our door and we must take full responsibility for them with all that implies. Let the Mexicans choose their own Executive and settle their own social and economic problems.

The panaceas for social unrest with which President Wilson has been dosing us at home have not yet proved so beneficial that we are justified in prescribing them abroad. Even if they were a thousand times more successful here than they promise to be, we would have no right to hand them to Mexico on the point of a bayonet.

A return to the wholesome policy of minding our own business might regain for President Wilson some of his popularity that has been slipping away so fast since the public has been watching our stumbling and uncertain progress in settling the internal difficulties of a neighboring and friendly people.

A Square Deal to All

THERE are nearly two millions members of the Farmers' Union many of whom are cotton growers. They are scattered over a large number of States and are, therefore, as much subject to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, as any corporation. But is the Government prosecuting the Farmers' Union for holding cotton for higher prices? No. Its two million members are voters.

The members of the Manufacturers' Association, comprising four thousand heads of industrial institutions in this country, were recently assailed as "lobbyists" because they dared appear at Washington in opposition to legislation inimical to their interests and because they favored the election of representatives in Congress who would not be unfriendly to the country's industrial progress. When these gentlemen were stigmatized as "undesirables" and hailed before an investigating committee at Washington, the muckrakers were in great glee, but nothing was said when the President of the Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, appeared and testified to the efforts he and his associates had made to secure legislation favorable to the labor unions.

We do not blame the cotton raisers for wanting a fair price for their cotton. We hope they will get it. We do not regard their combination in restraint of trade as worthy of condemnation. We do not blame the wage-earners for organizing to maintain a living scale of wages and reasonable working hours. We like to see every workingman well paid and with a comfortable home. We do not blame the manufacturers for seeking to protect themselves from unfavorable legislation, nor can any one blame Mr. Gompers and his associates for seeking legislative favors, but why should there be an outcry in one case and not in another?

The Plain Truth

REFORM! The Pennsylvania reformers have taken a vote under their direct primary law and candidates for the Senatorship have been nominated, with Mr. Penrose, to whom the reformers particularly object, far in the lead. What's the matter with Penrose?

CONGRATULATIONS! We congratulate the able Democratic leaders, Senator-elect Underwood of Alabama and Speaker Clark, on their appeal for industrial peace and prosperity. If their conservative advice is followed, Congress will speedily adjourn and the business of the country will be permitted to adjust itself to conditions imposed under the new tariff and banking reform laws. Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, like the Democratic leaders we have quoted, voices public sentiment by his protest against further agitation of "intricate and controverted business questions in midsummer on the eve of a nation-wide political campaign." The dawn is breaking.

REVERSED! It is said that only idiots and dead men never change their minds. President Wilson changed his mind about addressing the Grand Army on Memorial Day, at Arlington, and in a letter tells why he did so. The reason was that his action was being misconstrued. The President changed his mind on the Panama tolls exemption matter. He favored the declaration of the Democratic platform on that subject and publicly defended it while on the stump, but on investigation he discovered that the national honor was involved and that he should reverse himself and he did so. In our judgment, he did right. The President is on record in his written works, and in his letters, as opposed to the boycott and the closed shop. He believes, as every fair-minded citizen must believe, that there should be no restraint of trade by either capital or labor. We hope he will not reverse himself on this matter which is of such vital importance to the prosperity of this country.

SAVED! A great railroad system, the Missouri Pacific, has just escaped a receivership. What would that have meant to its employees, and to the tens of thousands of holders of its securities? Who saved the Missouri Pacific in its emergency and advanced the necessary \$25,000,000 to meet the company's needs? Did any of the demagogues, trust busters, or railroad smashers do it? No, it was done by the much-reviled bankers of Wall Street. They stepped into the breach and saved the situation. But for their action the great railroad system would have been plunged into bankruptcy, a shock would have been given to business all over the country and the uncertainty of the business situation would have been intensified. President Wilson himself has referred to the evil influence of this uncertainty. The leaders in Congress on both sides are feeling its effects, and calling attention to the pressing need of an early adjournment of Congress so as to give the business of the country a rest. Workingmen on the railroads and in our industries are moving in the same direction. Uncertainty closes the shop, reduces the hours of toil, and empties the pay envelope and the dinner pail at the same time. The action of the Wall Street bankers in coming to the rescue of the Missouri Pacific system is the best answer to the insinuation now and then heard that our masters of finance and captains of industry are deliberately inviting a period of depression as a rebuke to the administration. We have never yet heard of any one deriving an advantage from biting off his nose to spite his face.

INSANE! "The insanity of our insane politics in business may be seen today in the wreck of one of the most stable, reliable and profitable railways in the world and the stagnation of business from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean." This striking statement by Chancellor Day, of the Syracuse University, was recently made. Is it not justified? The Rayburn Anti-Trust Bill now pending before Congress would confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the most despotic powers. It would cast Russia in the shade. The Commission or its agents could enter the office of the president of a railroad, grab any papers that might be found, and make an ex parte report that might jeopardize the good name and fame of the railroad. This is the statement of Mr. Edward S. Jewett, publicly made. Think of the opportunity such a law would give to a corrupt politician, blackmailer or demagogue! Under the same act, it is proposed to give the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to veto every issue of securities by the railways. The Commission would have to scrutinize the issues of 1500 railway corporations. They have been making an average issue of \$600,000,000 per year for the last ten years. How long would it take the Interstate Commerce Commission to examine and report on these securities before they could be issued? For two years the Commission has been endeavoring to pass upon the application of the Eastern roads for an increase in rates. The protracted delay has upset business, disorganized the railroads, compelled the discharge of hundreds of thousands of railway employees, reduced the conveniences of travel, put some railroads in the hands of receivers and brought many others to the verge of bankruptcy. This is what the Interstate Commerce Commission has done under the existing law. What would it do if it were given complete and despotic control over the railways, such as the Rayburn Anti-Trust Bill would confer? Turn the incompetents out!

Funny Things in San Francisco



As seen by HOMER CROY
On His Trip Around the World for LESLIE'S
Illustrations by "ZIM"



EVERYBODY had told me that San Francisco was different, but I had no idea how until I got there. I was so eager to look into this how, that I was leaning out the car window before we were half way there.

I told myself that I was glad to get away from New York, out into the West, where the cabaret had not yet thrown out its tentacles and where people could dine without stopping in the middle of the soup to snap their fingers and rock their heels, but when I got to San Francisco I discovered that this city was the home of the cabaret—that here was its lair and here it raised its young. I found that just a few cabaret cubs had been sent East to stimulate a demand for them on Broadway.

They put a new one over on me. They have the regular number of entertainers who ease up and down the aisles singing, and the usual quota who get on a platform and dance, but never before had I seen assistants in the way of canary birds. As soon as a cabaret worker sinks down on a chair for a moment's rest, a bird shakes its wings and steps into the breach. As soon as one bird finishes, another in a different part of the cafe, dashes off an impromptu, like bells ringing when the theatre is dark, first one place then another.

The owners of Broadway cabarets will never look with favor on the canary. They prefer the variety of singing bird that can sit down with a guest and accept an invitation to share a bottle of extra dry. Broadway owners will always specialize in the kind that prefers champagne to cuttlebone.

Los Angeles is the home of the cafeteria, so San Francisco will have nothing to do with the be-your-own-waiter plan. It shudders at mention of a cafeteria, and scuttles over in the corner as if the doctors had not yet come aboard and fumigated. San Francisco must have something that is different. It will have nothing to do with anything that is popular five hundred miles down the coast at that town—what is its name?—oh, yes—Los Angeles.

When in San Francisco you must never say a good word for Los Angeles, and when you are in Los Angeles you must never mention San Francisco without apologetically clearing your throat and lowering your voice. San Francisco will take you in with open arms as long as you don't talk about Los Angeles. If you are in the Exposition City and even though the conversational sun is out in all its brilliancy and glory, and even though the morning birds are lifting up their voices in matutinal greeting, should you say something nice about Los Angeles, instantly clouds will scud across the sun and in a moment the birds will tuck in their wings and turn down their beaks, ready for the deluge.

The cities have different ways of resenting words in favor of the other. At an apostrophe to Los Angeles, a San Franciscan instantly whips out his knife and begins hunting for the third rib, while a citizen of Los Angeles doesn't go at it so roughly. When you say a good word for San Francisco he gives you a startled, surprised look as if to see if you are joking, then slowly a pitying smile slides down into the corners of his mouth. He tries to control the smile with an audible effort—with the slightest sniff away at the top of his nose—then brushes a raveling off his sleeve while searching for just the right word: "Yes, San Francisco has a number of good points." After a moment's intense thought one of them occurs to him: "It has a good harbor." Then he hurries on so that you may fully understand the situation: "But now that we are dredging out San Pedro ours will be much superior. Why, do you know how much the Government is spending on our harbor?"

When you are with a resident of San Francisco and happen to mention something about the way Los Angeles is growing, he whips around on you as startled as though you had drawn a gun. He had not known that you were that



"San Francisco is a great place but an Easterner mustn't swallow everything they give him."

kind of man. He will now be ashamed to introduce you to his friends. He had thought more of your judgment than that. Opening his left hand he puts a right index finger in it and in a few sharp, fulminating words tells you the real facts:

"Los Angeles is just a boom city—that's all. It's about over now. Did you ever count the number of vacant houses

down there? I thought you hadn't. Have you ever seen a single for rent house in San Francisco? . . . Of course not. And it'll take a thousand years for them to make a harbor out of that canoe landing. After you've been here a little while you'll understand these things for yourself."

When not pointing out how the Los Angeles boom is about over, the other favorite pastime of San Francisco people is playing the 26 game. I had never heard of it until I landed on Market Street. It's played at every cigar store in town with half a dozen dice rolled in a leather box. It's a long walk to find a cigar counter that hasn't a 26 attachment—and San Francisco is speckled with cigar stores. A quarter is the amount to roll for. You tell the contented looking man behind the counter what number you are going to roll for—what number on the dice; one, two, three or any number this side of six—then give the dice a shake and roll them out on the green plush. You count the number of times your choice comes up and in the six throws if you get 26 or more you win and get a dollar's worth of cigars. But if you fall under 26, the man behind the counter light-heartedly picks up the evening paper and turns to the baseball news while a happy, contented look floods his face.

At first I was at a loss to understand why the man behind the counter was so contented and happy. After taking a few rolls at a quarter each I understood why he was so contented. While there I didn't see a single counter keeper who looked wan and pinched. And always in trudging wearily to my hotel of an evening I had to keep a sharp eye out that one of them didn't run me down.

San Francisco people are loyal; everything out there is perfect—



"Just help yourself! I did, giving the olive a lusty bite."

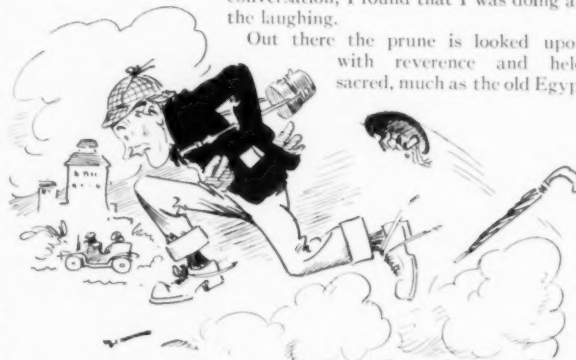
everything that they will talk about. Some subjects they prefer to keep away from—fleas, for instance. You never see anything in the papers about them, but just the same the people slap. Their fleas are the mildest looking little individuals you could find. There is an open, honest expression about their faces that instantly inspires confidence. They are not big and assertive, the way the New Jersey mosquitoes are, but quiet and retiring.

Even though their manner inspires confidence, when one walks under your vest and disappears an uneasiness begins stealing over you. You try to get your mind on the scenery, but it keeps coming back and heading off in the general direction of the meek and lowly flea. You try to keep up a light and airy conversation with the Native Son, but all the time you are aching to hit yourself with a tack hammer in the region of the watch pocket. Then you see that a tack hammer won't do—a croquet mallet is more suitable to your needs. You slip your hand down to give your watch pocket a vigorous jerk, while the Native Son looks at you in astonishment as if to say, "What have you brought into this State?" The

Native Son shows by his looks that whatever it is, you are to blame—there's nothing in the glorious State of California like that.

Although the California people are slow to talk about fleas, they are always willing to have the conversation swing around to prunes. To me living in the East, a prune was a joke. I had always been taught to laugh when the

word was mentioned, but when I got to San Francisco I found that a prune must be treated with respect. I had been brought up in the prune laughing school; there was nothing funnier to me than to have some one say, "The next selection on the program will be a reading from 'Was it a Misspent Life? or, The Prune Hater's Daughter.'" But when I got to San Francisco and prunes came up in the conversation, I found that I was doing all the laughing.



"Their fleas are the mildest looking little individuals you could find."

tians did the cat. The person who smiles when the prune is mentioned soon finds that he has the corner to himself.

A companion of the prune is the olive—but be careful!

I was spending the evening with some friends, when one of them said casually—with studied casualness, as I see it now—"Oh, by the way, have you ever eaten any of our olives right off the tree?"

"No," I admitted.

"Well," she enthused, "you will never know the taste of a real olive until you pluck one off a tree and eat it. You see, in shipping it East it undergoes a change. Come out and try one. There's a nice plump one," she said, pointing out a branch. "You see we have to treat them chemically before we ship them, and they change very much before they are put on the eastern market. Just help yourself."

I did, giving the olive a lusty bite—and immediately I knew something was wrong. A shiver ran over me; my mouth seemed full of salt and the bottom of a rain barrel. It tasted as though a young persimmon in full possession of its powers had been left in the brine all night. It seemed to have been dusted with alum and lightly varnished. My mouth began to pucker up until it felt like a pool table pocket. I could not believe that one little thing no larger than the end of my finger could create such a disturbance, and hastily, noisily I threw it out. Then I began scraping and polishing my teeth with my tongue. The harder I worked, the wider went the faces of the people who were so anxious that I should taste an olive in its native state before it had been spoiled by being treated chemically and sent East. The remainder of the evening, when the rest of them were lost in the intricacies of bridge, I was kept busy doing light housework where the olive had been. No longer is there an insatiable longing in me to taste an olive in its native state before it has been handled by man. I prefer the handled variety.

San Francisco is a great place, but an Easterner mustn't swallow everything they give him.

Making Government a Science

OURS is a scientific age. Educational problems have been solved in the scientific spirit. Industry and business have been organized along scientific lines. The problems of government and law-making, however, have been conducted in a hit and miss fashion, with little or no reference to scientific research. President Taft did secure a tariff commission of experts to study the tariff on a world-wide background, but this encroached too much upon the province of the politician and had to be abolished.

Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown, of New York University, champions the idea of a national university which should give to the tariff, currency, labor, economic problems and all questions of government the scientific study these problems demand. Something has already been done along these lines in the States by the State universities, and the Federal Government also has made spasmodic attempts through special commissions and scientific bureaus. But the good work has been largely piecemeal, and has lacked the unifying influence that would come through a permanent Government institution with the methods and traditions characterizing a university possessing the modern scientific spirit.

The spirit of reform along scientific lines has already gotten hold of many municipalities. Here the sting and disgrace of misgovernment have reached the local conscience, goading the better class of citizens to action. If the individual could be made to see his responsibility for the vastly greater misrule in the Federal Government he would be aroused to the necessity of a permanent non-political department which would frame government policies along scientific lines.

Fire and Blood in Mexico

I.—On the March to Torreon with Huerta's Troops

By F. J. SPLITSTONE, Special Representative of LESLIE'S

IT was my fortune to see a Mexican campaign in all its phases, during the brief space of five weeks. The advance, the first contact with the enemy, the preliminary skirmish, the pitched battle, temporary victory, final and overwhelming defeat, in the bloodiest battle of the war, and a retreat that began as a rout and ended with the broken companies reformed, ready to be whipped again, all passed before me with the vividness of a panorama. I was free from the vexatious restrictions that usually harass the war correspondent. I traveled with the army, shared the fare of the officers, hiked with the men, and as far as a civilian and an alien might, entered into the actual life of the army. It is my hope to sketch some of the most interesting scenes for the entertainment of my countrymen, who, may, perchance, wonder what sort of folk these Mexican soldiers are.

The military column to which I was accredited was under the command of General Janvier de Moure, formerly a major in the famous Twenty-ninth Infantry, which General Aurelio Blanquet, Minister of War in the Huerta cabinet, made into an efficient and soldierly organization. It was sent to the relief of Torreon,—1,800 men of all arms with about 2,500,000 rounds of ammunition, four 75



MEXICAN ARMY PREPARING TO MOVE
The women wait patiently while the tedious work of entraining is in progress, carrying on their cooking and other domestic work meantime.



TAKING THE SLIDE
Cavalry horses are handled in and out of cars with little regard for their comfort.



THE SCRAMBLE FOR FOOD

Mexican soldiers struggling to get to a freight car where stores were being sold by a licensed speculator in food stuffs.



HUNDREDS LIKE THIS

Partial view of a village destroyed by fire. Along thousands of miles of railways in Mexico the towns have been wiped out.



THE OLD AND THE NEW

Women and children camp followers, forming the army's only commissary department, and the latest type of ammunition automobile.

in Western Coahuila by the Constitutionalists. Here was an expedition of all arms, yet it had no commissary, no signal corps, no intelligence department, no sanitary officers, and only the semblance of a medical corps. The men had no tents, and only such blankets as they found for themselves, while most of them carried beer bottles instead of canteens. Military automobiles were provided

for distributing ammunition and water to the firing lines, but this was such a recent innovation as to be a constant source of wonder.

The officers fared better than the men, but only because they had more funds. General de Moure and a part of his staff traveled in a Pullman car, which was sent back soon after reaching San Pedro, as the general said it was costing the government too much. Some of the officers had accommodations in first or second class day coaches, but the majority of them traveled as did the men, in box cars.

The rapid expansion of the army had made it necessary to take officers from civil life, promote from the ranks, and to rob the Military College of Chapultepec of its cadets. Consequently many of the captains, majors and colonels were young men. Most of them were fairly educated, speaking English or French, or both. As a class they were dashing, courteous and full

of personal courage. I was particularly struck with their temperance, both in eating and drinking. They bore hardships as a matter of course.

The journey by rail from Mexico City to San Pedro offered a powerful, if silent, argument in favor of the abolition of war. As far as San Luis Potosi the hand of destruction had not fallen heavily on the land, but untilled fields, due to lack of labor and general business depression, were much in evidence. North of San Luis Potosi wreck and ruin were everywhere. Whole villages had been wiped out, all the railroad stations had been burned, and the tracks were strewn with the skeletons of destroyed trains. Here and there a telegraph pole was ornamented with the swaying remains of one of the unfortunate combatants in this most unholy war. The railroad presented unmistakable evidences of having been repeatedly torn up and relaid, and with each repairing it got worse. The country is largely a desert, and of the villages built to house the railroad em-

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A PAWN IN A CRUEL GAME

Frank Simms, colored American citizen, who was conscripted into the Mexican cavalry and whom two consuls couldn't get released.

The soldiers, at best, are a nondescript lot in appearance. Their uniforms are of every sort and description, ranging from unbleached linen, through infinite shades of cheap cotton khaki to shoddy blue, and the headgear is even more wonderfully diversified. But the rifles and cartridges are standardized. The army carries Mauser rifles of the pattern of 1904 and of Spanish make, using seven millimetre cartridges. The ammunition comes from Spain, Germany and Japan.

General de Moure's force could not be called homogeneous. It consisted of a part of the Fifteenth cavalry, a part of the Thirty-third Infantry and odds and ends of a score of other organizations. The rawness of many of the men was appalling. At San Pedro on Monday I saw squads being shown how to load their guns, and instructed in turning to the right or left at command—and these same men on Tuesday were under fire, and standing their ground with admirable steadiness.

The Mexican soldier is not, as a rule, a coward. He lacks dash and initiative, but he stands fire well, and does what he is told. He is also capable of enduring incredible hardship. His food is principally tortillas and beans. Properly handled, trained and equipped he would make a first-class fighting man, but I do not believe he could make a stand against an efficient foreign army in his present state of disorganization. He would be hopelessly outclassed, because he is undisciplined, undrilled, a poor marksman and above all has not learned to trust his officers.

General de Moure's column was the first of several that went to the relief of Torreon, all of which totaled about 7,000 men. They were stopped at San Pedro de las Colonias,

millimeter field guns and 20 rapid fire guns.

A Mexican army entraining is picturesque in much the same way that a gypsy camp is. It includes soldiers, women, children, pots and pans of primitive domesticity, pet dogs, cats, lambs, goats and even parrots. The regulations allow the soldiers to take their families to war. Officers told me that the rule was one woman to every eight men, but if such a regulation exists it is for publication only. As many women go as want to—and when an army moves out from a large city the number of soldaderas is pretty likely to be more than one third that of the soldados. And many of them have one or several children.

From the days of the Montezumas, Mexican women have borne their part in war, and Mexico cannot imagine an effective army without its array of women camp followers. They forage for the army's food and cook it. They carry water to their men on the battle field; they are the only nurses that the wounded have; frequently they march beside the weary soldiers carrying, not only the camp equipment, but their guns as well. They are brave, patient, hard working, and faithful. Sometimes they are the legal wives of the men they accompany; more often their relations are for the campaign only. These soldaderas range in age from twelve or fifteen years to sixty or more—the older women being, usually, the mothers of conscripts, who elect to follow their sons to the front.

It may seem strange that women in such numbers undertake the dangers and hardships of a campaign, but life is cheaply held among the lower classes in Mexico, and hardship and fatigue are the common lot in peace or war. Besides these women plunder the dead on the battlefield, and pick up what they can on the march. A woman cooks for her own man as a matter of course. If she cooks for any others they pay her, and pay well. A successful campaign will frequently furnish capital with which to start a little shop or to attract a desirable permanent husband in civil life.

Army movements, like other affairs in Mexico, are not remarkable for their celerity. To entrain a couple of thousand men, with their live stock, equipment, women and children and various impedimenta is an all day's job, and while it is in progress the women squat patiently on station platforms, or in the shade of trains. They cook or overhaul their clothing, or wash and comb their children wherever they chance to be. Throughout the whole campaign I was impressed with the good nature and patience of these humble folk.

Comfort: the Spirit of the Home

By MINNIE BARBOUR ADAMS

HOWARD was aroused from an unintentional nap by a slight tipping of the park bench. He opened his eyes and saw a stranger sitting beside him. She was not particularly engaging. Her old brown dress made up in patches what it lacked in style; her old black hat had grown brown in service; and her shoes—the old brown skirt mercifully hid her shoes.

The shabbiness affected Howard only as would the tarnished setting of a bright little gem. The brightness was there, though few would have recognized it in the troubled eyes and the mouth that drooped dejectedly in spite of its brave smile.

"Well?" he interrogated, shaking off his drowsiness.

"I thought you'd never wake up," she complained. "I've sat here, waiting and chasing the flies off you for an enduring hour."

"But why chase the flies? It would have been enduring minutes then."

"You needed the sleep. You look worn out." Her smile vanished before her earnestness.

"I? I look worn out?" Howard was skeptical.

"Yes. You don't show it so much now; but, when you're asleep, you're real peaked looking—and awfully sad."

The wave of self-pity that swept over Howard wrung a sigh from him.

"I knew it," she said softly; and waited.

"I'm lonesome!" he burst out, at length. "Since mother died, I never go home till I have to."

"Why?"

"No use going; no one to speak to. Bertha confines her remarks to 'Dinner is retty,' when it is; and 'Ach Gott!' when she drops something, which she does frequently. Neither require an answer."

"You poor boy!" One small hand, on consolation bent, stole toward his; hesitated; then returned shyly to the clasp of the other, lying in her lap.

"As for the rest," Howard continued, encouraged by her sympathy; "As for the rest; the house is as clean and as cold and as silent as a tomb. I stay at the office till the janitor turns me out; then I sit around the parks—this way, or hang around the libraries till bedtime. I'm going!" he added curtly. "There are one or two matters of family history that I don't want to tell."

He raised his hat and walked away. A dozen paces or so, and he looked back to find her staring after him, hurt amazement in her eyes. He ran back; and, dropping down beside her again, caught up her two locked hands in both of his.

"Don't you understand?" he demanded, laughing boyishly. "Think of saying to a stranger, 'How do. I'm lonesome. Don't stay at home very much. Don't—'"

"Go 'long!" she cried, laughing unsteadily. "I'm no stranger, after keeping the flies off of you for an hour. I know you real well; just how you frown, and your mouth twitches in your sleep, and the little blue stripe scarcely anyone would notice in your clothes, and the teeny-weeny hole in your sock, just above your shoe."

He caught up each foot till he found the "teeny weenty" hole, then shook his head dolefully over it.

"But, see here; oughtn't you to go home?" she reminded. "It's nearly dark, and Bertha's dinner will be spoiled."

"It's been ready for an hour," he admitted, looking at his watch.

"Then, go!" She rose briskly, and extended her hand. "It's been real nice—oh! I almost forgot what I was waiting for!"

"What?"

"Your paper, if you're done with it?"

He handed it over with alacrity.

"Sure you're through with it?" she questioned suspiciously.

"Sure! There isn't much in it tonight." There had not been for him, for he had not opened it.

"Well." She again extended her hand; but he was looking at a satchel that, hitherto, had been hidden by the end of the bench.

"Why—you're going some place?" he demanded.

"Traveling." Her eyes twinkled at his surprise.

"Then why are you here in the park; miles from the station?"

"Resting." The twinkle spread downward to her lips.

"I'll shake you in just about one minute!" he cried in pretended wrath. "Really, though, let me carry it to where you're going?"

"You would look fine, going down the street with that old valise slapping your knees!"

"I don't care; it's getting dark—"

"Now, you run right along home, and don't mind me," she interrupted authoritatively. "I'm going in a minute, myself; going to supper, and—and to bed."

He went, reluctantly. When he looked back at a bend in the path, she was still sitting on the bench. He waved good-by, and she answered with an airy flirt of her hand that made him smile in spite of his anxiety.

Why wouldn't she let him carry that ridiculous old satchel for her? Probably as much ashamed of her destination as she was of it; a cheap boarding house, maybe, or the home of a friend as poor as herself. What a bright little creature she was, and how intensely sympathetic? Why he— He gave a snort of disgust. Yes, he, a well fed, prosperous man, had poured out his troubles without ever a question about hers, so many of which were evident. He stopped short, half tempted to go back. It was no place for a woman at that time of the night. Then he re-

and at this time of night?" she questioned sharply. The ready smile was rather tremulous.

"To take you home—I didn't know—I never thought—" He stopped, wondering if he was going to cry. If he had found her tearful, frightened, he would not have felt this way; but that brave smile on a face that showed pitifully wan and tired in the light of the torch, was too much for him.

A sudden anger seized him; anger at circumstances; anger at society; anger at a world in general that made this plight possible for such as she. He dragged her roughly to her feet, flung the satchel down beside her, caught up a paper that held a roll and a sliver of cheese and threw it far into the bushes. "There!" he cried with great satisfaction. "Oh, dear!" she quavered; "You've broken up my housekeeping—"

"I'll give you plenty of housekeeping!" he retorted gruffly; "Now, come!" He picked up the satchel, but she held back.

"Oh, well; I can carry you, too!" He reached for her.

"I'll come," she agreed; and followed him from the park.

"George Adams's folks have always wanted me to live with them. I came with my last cent, and found they had moved to Texas," she explained briefly as they sat down to a belated dinner.

"Well, George's folks have lost you for good and all; you're mine now!" he exulted.

She ate like a dainty, famished bird; then drooped like a tired bird that was dazed with the hopes and fears of a long day. Seeing it, Howard took her to his mother's room and set her in his mother's chair before the fire that Bertha had kindled. He rummaged in the drawers, found a nightgown and laid it across her knees.

"Anything else you need—" he began. The rapt look on her face stopped him. She was looking about the beautiful, firelit room, and her lips were moving. He finished the sentence by nodding dumbly toward the closets and the delighted Bertha, still poking the fire on the hearth.

"Comfort!" Howard laughed the next morning, when she told him her name. "Comfort Jones. The last is common enough; but I've seen precious little of the former lately."

"You're in the way of seeing too much of it, I'm afraid, if you don't fly around and get me a job," she returned drily.

"I've got you a job; flying around comforting me!"

"Then I'll begin right now." She snatched up a plate of batter cakes on which he had just begun to pour the syrup. "Sole leather! Need more shortening and lots of baking powder!" she flung over her shoulder, half way to the kitchen door.

He was still staring at the vacant spot before him when it was filled with a plate of crisp, brown cakes.

"You won't have to drink muddy coffee again, either, you poor boy!" she promised. "And I'm going to get you a perfectly delicious dinner."

Howard was a man of many friends, but few intimates. Motor cars and boats, the roof gardens and the country clubs claimed the leisure hours of most of his acquaintances; but he cared for nothing so much as a good book and a quiet hour at home when the day's work was done. With his mother's death home had lost its charm. The place was uncannily quiet; and there was always the certainty of an indifferent dinner and a lonely evening afterward; but, with the coming of Comfort, home took on much of its old attractiveness. "Comfort." He sometimes said the name aloud; "for the very comfort of it," he told himself whimsically. When the day's work was over, he was jostled and jolted northward on a crowded car; there was a short walk down a quiet street; then, always, for an instant, he saw her bright, eager little face at the window before she disappeared to open the door to him. The change in her was as marked as it was in him and in the house. She grew plump and a decided pink replaced the pallor of her cheeks. His blessed little Comfort! He wondered sometimes, smiling grimly, what his few, widely scattered relatives would say if they knew about Comfort. They'd be surprised and shocked, of course—but, there! he didn't care a hang what his relatives thought! For that matter, he didn't care what anyone thought! Comfort, and the home she made, satisfied him completely till he fell in love.

Anne was an illustrator, and had a small, untidy studio in the great office building where Howard worked. Each night, he told Comfort how the acquaintance progressed. She was very beautiful, and she seemed to like him, which he considered quite wonderful. She was an orphan, and adored her work, which he thought very commendable.

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"To take you home—I didn't know, I never—thought." He stopped, wondering if he was going to cry.

called that she had commanded him to go; and started on again.

"Where iss the paper?" Bertha asked shyly. She always read the paper while Howard ate his dinner.

"Paper?" he repeated, his eyes widening. "Now, what in thunder did she want that paper for? It was too dark to read—"

He remembered now that, more than once during their conversation, he had surprised a sort of veiled fright in her eyes; he remembered, too, her evasive answers; traveling, resting, going to supper and to bed; no mention, though, of going home. He saw it all now! She was going to sleep in the park. He sprang up, overturning his chair.

"Keep the dinner hot for me—for us!" he flung over his shoulder at the astonished Bertha; and, snatching a small flash light from the hall table, ran toward the park.

She was not on the bench where he had left her. He had not expected her to be; it was too public. Some thicker, probably; and there was one a little farther down the hill.

"Sa-ay?" he panted softly, at its edge; "Sa-ay! Are you there?" he pleaded. "There's something I want to tell you."

Was it fancy or did he hear a paper rustle slightly.

"Something very special."

"What?" She answered so suddenly and so near that he jumped.

He turned the tiny light full upon her. He had not dared use it before for fear of frightening her—and groaned aloud at what he saw.

A broken bench covered with his paper was her bed; the satchel her pillow; the cold spring sky her coverlet. She stared at him, dread and joy warring in her brown eyes.

"What do you mean, rushing into my house this way,

People Talked About



AT THE HEAD OF A MILLION WOMEN

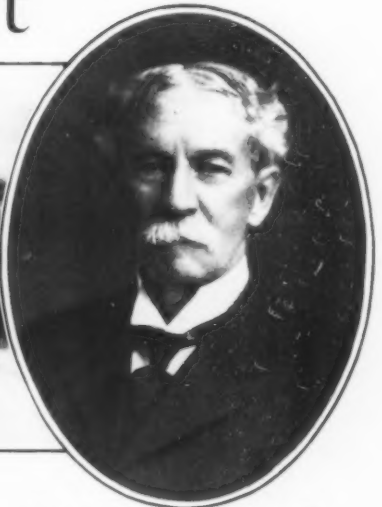
Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, of Austin, Texas, is president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which held its biennial convention in Chicago June 9-16. The Federation has a membership that covers the entire United States, and includes more than a million of America's best and most intellectual women. It has been for many years a powerful factor in civic life.



KAISER'S FIFTH SON

The engagement of Prince Oscar of Prussia, fifth son of the German Kaiser to Countess Ina Marie von Bassewitz-Levetzow, daughter of the Prime Minister of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, has created a sensation in Europe, as the young lady is not of royal birth. The prince insisted on his right to marry the woman of his choice and the consent of his imperial father was obtained with some difficulty. Prince Oscar is 20 years old, and a captain in the Potsdam Foot Guards. He is the figure to the left, the other being his orderly.

TO WED FOR LOVE



FIFTY-THREE YEARS A MINISTER

Rev. Augustus H. Strong, Chairman of the Judson Centennial Commission, is the Grand Old Man of the Baptist church in the United States. He is 79 years old, but is actively arranging for the celebration of the centennial of the entrance of Dr. Adoniram Judson into the missionary work of the Baptist church in Burma. Dr. Strong was until recently president of the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary.



SECRETARY DANIELS ROOTING FOR THE NAVY
Secretary Josephus Daniels, of the Navy Department, attended the baseball game between the West Point and Annapolis teams at Annapolis on Memorial Day, and rooted his loudest for the Navy, but the Army won nevertheless. The three men standing in the picture are, from left to right: Captain W. F. Pullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy; Governor Philip L. Goldsborough, of Maryland, and Secretary Daniels.



DESCENDANT OF MAHOMET PLEADS FOR PEACE
Said Mohamed Wahj Gilam, Cheik-ul-Islam, who is said to be a descendant of the Prophet Mahomet, has recently visited the Philippines at the suggestion of the Sultan of Turkey, in an effort to induce the Mohammedan Moros of Mindanao to cease hostilities toward the United States forces. His visit seems to have had good results, as the Moros have been quiet of late. The Cheik is the man to the right in the picture, the other being H. T. Hashim, a Turkish business man of Manila.



PLOTTED AGAINST BY MILITANTS

Prince Henry, third son of King George V. of Great Britain, who is attending the public school at Eton, is said to have been the object of a plot by militant suffragettes, and for several weeks has been surrounded by detectives. The prince is 14 years old. The costume he is wearing in the picture is that required by custom at Eton.



JAPANESE STATESMAN TURNS PRIEST

Mr. Taku Oye, formerly governor of the province of which Yokohama is the capital, and for many years prominent in public affairs in Japan, has renounced his wealth and position, shaved his head and taken the yellow robe and begging bowl of a mendicant priest. His object is to bring about an improvement in the condition of the eta, the despised low caste of his country. For forty years he has labored for their education, and now, in his old age, he believes that he can advance his work by taking priestly orders according to the Buddhist ritual.



IDAHO WOMAN HONORED

Mrs. Grace M. Shepherd, of Boise, Idaho, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, is Treasurer of the National Educational Association. She has been prominent in educational work in her own state for a number of years, and her political career has been marked by many striking successes. She is, it goes without saying, an ardent champion of suffrage for women, and is considered one of the most able speakers for the cause in the West.

The Old Fan Says:

By ED A. GOEWY. Illustrated by "ZIM"

IT makes no difference whether you live along the shores of some restless ocean or so far inland that you have never seen anything larger than a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, this summer you must be a sailor lad or a sailor lassie. No matter if you don't know the difference between a centreboard and a topsail. Just purchase a sailor hat, learn to say, "aye, aye, sir!" with a snap indicating familiarity with nautical terms and be able to sing a few bars of some ditty with a bit of salt in its jingle such as,



John Bull wants a great race.

Oh, a sailor's life's the life for me,
Over the billows wild and free,

and you have all the "local color" necessary to pass in a crowd as a full-fledged sailing enthusiast.

For during the next few months baseball and the thoroughbred will have to take back seats, while two of the finest yachts ever constructed take the limelight position preparatory to engaging in a great series of races for the honor of winning the America's Cup and being acclaimed the queen of all craft flying canvas.

And, by the way, you loyal and patriotic rooters of good, old Uncle Sam's land, listen to a word or two of caution from the veteran. Don't permit your enthusiasm and recollections of past easy victories on the water against the best craft sent over by England to lead you to believe that the yacht which will represent this country in the great contest is going to have a walk-away next September. To be sure the three defenders have shown well in the trial spins held up to this writing, but the manner in which the Gardner-designed sloop *Vanitie* showed her heels to the Herreshoff cup defence yacht *Resolute*, built for the New York Yacht Club Syndicate, in the first few tests, came as a big surprise to most yachting sharps. They figured the *Resolute* a pronounced favorite, and when their calculations were upset at the outset, they were somewhat shocked. However, it will be some time before the trio of defenders meet in the final tests, and then and then only will we be sure which is the better craft.

Sir Thomas Lipton has made three unsuccessful attempts to lift the cup and you can rest assured that he has planned the fourth *Shamrock* with a view of avoiding all mistakes made in the construction of the other three and will bring to this country the speediest boat ever entered as a challenger for the America's cup. English yachting experts who have seen the boat designed by Nicholson, while admitting that she is of "freaky" construction, appreciate that every inch of her was made for speed, and they believe she has everything necessary to make a game fight for the greatest sailing honor in the world. Root for and watch *Vanitie*, *Resolute* and *Defiance*, but don't overlook the fact that *Shamrock IV* is going to be in the race.

First Perfect Ball Game on Record

"Bob" Long, famed pitcher of the old California State League, to-day is the hero of the baseball world, for he was the first to accomplish the apparently impossible task of pitching a perfect ball game. The feat was accomplished on the old East End grounds in Cincinnati where years ago the Reds held forth. "Bob," now a city employe, is out of the big show, but he manages a semi-professional team, Mitchell's Former Leaguers, and once a year tosses a game against another local outfit, Mulaney's Mayos. Recently the vet demonstrated that he still retains his cunning and has the "stuff to put on the ball," by going through an entire contest without a hit being registered against him, without giving a base on balls, hitting no batter and having no errors behind him. Just twenty-seven men faced him and every man struck out. This is the only perfect game on record after all the years that baseball has been played in this country, and, while it is possible that the record may be equalled, it is unlikely. A remarkable feature of Long's great achievement was that he faced grizzled veterans of many big league campaigns, men who have faced the speed of Rusie and the curves of Brienstein.

Clean Racing a Winner

Every day since the racing season of 1914 opened in New York State, large crowds have been present at the tracks, and financially and otherwise the meets have been pronounced successes. This means that horse racing, with the tout and the professional layer of odds largely conspicuous by their absence, can be maintained, notwith-

standing the arguments of the enemies of the thoroughbred to the contrary. And with racing again in popular favor in and about the metropolis of the Empire State, lovers of the horse elsewhere are making preparations to have the sport resumed generally. As I have said before, the racing game in New York was given a thorough and dignified house-cleaning under the direction of Justice Charles E. Hughes, when that able jurist was Governor. Many other State executives made the blunder of simply closing up the tracks by a melodramatic show of arms and the militia, without putting through any legislation to eradicate the undesirable element. To absolutely prohibit all horse racing as a means of halting the efforts of the professional gambler demonstrated executive weakness. Nobody would advocate closing all savings institutions as a means of preventing bank burglaries, would they? A bill to permit a resumption of horse racing, along lines similar to those under which the "sport of kings" again is thriving in the State of New York probably will become a law in Louisiana in the near future, and most of the other States where racing has been prohibited will follow suit during the coming winter.

Three Thousand Safeties for Wagner

The other day, in a game between the Pirates and the Quakers, the mighty "Honus" Wagner made two safe hits. This statement in itself does not mean a great deal, for the slugging German usually does even better in the course of a nine-inning set-to. But a particular significance was attached to that pair of safeties, for they were all that was necessary to round out a total of 3,000 base hits made by the great star of the Pittsburgh outfit during the seventeen years he has played in the National League. Adrian C. ("Pop") Anson is the only other player who has made 3,000 hits as a big leaguer, but it took the veteran manager of the Chicago "Colts" twenty-two years to accomplish the feat. His record was 3,047 safeties, for a general average of .331 per season. John Henry Wagner, for years recognized as one of baseball's shining lights was born at



THE WORLD'S HEAVIEST BATTERY AND HITTER
These beasts perform wonderful feats on the baseball diamond, actually running the bases and sliding as only an elephant can. When Koko pitches wild, Bess has an advantage over the ordinary catcher, in that she has a long reach with her trunk. Pilot is at bat.

Carnegie, Pa., forty years ago. He has pounded the pellet .300 or better ever since he joined the majors, and really has a record for going through 18 years of service as a .300 sticker. In 1896, when playing with the Patterson Club of the Atlantic League, he swung his big stick for an average of .379, which record earned him a position with the Louisville National League Club. He was with the Colonels three years and then joined the Pirates, remaining with them ever since.

Visiting Clubs Want Morning Practice

The members of the Baseball Players' Fraternity are preparing a novel petition which soon will be presented to the National Commission with a request for prompt and favorable action. For years it has been the custom



Spoiling his act.

not to permit a visiting team to practice on the grounds of the home club during the morning hours, the latter reserving the exclusive right to work out on its diamond up to the noon hour. This forces the visiting outfit to remain idle until the men reach the ball park, which usually is about two o'clock in the afternoon, and then they must divide the use of the diamond during the practice period preceding the game with the home talent. The players, who are handicapped by this custom, declare that such methods are both unfair and harmful to them. In their petition they will claim that the ruling is out of date and that in justice to both players and the men who pay their salaries, both home and visiting teams should be accorded equal opportunities for practice, that both clubs may be in the best possible condition to furnish a good contest when the game is called. For some reason not explained a number of the magnates have objected to the desired arrangement and it is for this reason that the matter will be referred to baseball's highest tribunal for final settlement. It was the Fraternity's demand which caused all signs to be removed from the centre field fences, in order to furnish a clean background

for the batsmen, and as this new proposition is equally fair for everyone concerned, it is to be hoped the men will be able to secure favorable action on the suggested reform.

England Wants Faster Sport

Information from England indicates that cricket is on its last legs as Britain's favorite pastime. The gate receipts have fallen off about 75 per cent. for the big inter-county and exhibition matches and many clubs are facing bankruptcy. After years of patient waiting, our English cousins have tired of the tedious methods of the crack cricketers, who are desirous of making every important match extend through three days, and they have turned to tennis and golf as having more interest and "life."

Throughout England cricket fields have been turned into tennis courts and John Bull is evincing a tendency to be on the move in an athletic sense. In all parts of the world where the subjects of King George hold forth, the word has gone forth that lacrosse, another national pastime, has so far lost its hold on popular interest that it is about to be tossed into the discard. Perhaps, some day, the British men of muscle will become so enthused with a desire for real sport and excitement that the game of baseball will appeal to them as it now is doing to the French, the Canadians and the Japanese. However, it takes some stretch of imagination to picture an Englishman exchanging a three-day cricket match for a two-hour ball game without having his bump of tradition removed by some sort of a surgical operation.

Tom Seaton's Sad Mistake

When the moguls of the Federal League were casting about for desirable material previous to the beginning of the 1914 season, the clink of gold brought over to their side of the baseball controversy "Russ" Ford, who had done some clever pitching for the Yankees, and Tom Seaton, of the Phillies, ranked as one of the best twirlers in the National League. Buffalo secured the services of Ford, while Seaton was sent to Brooklyn, and there was considerable rivalry between the pair because the backers of these clubs "touted" their own particular box artist as about the best ever. Recently, in a game played at Buffalo, Ford was scheduled to fling the pellet for the home team against the Brooklyn. Desiring to try his speed against Ford's, Seaton begged Manager

Bradley to let him twirl the game, and although it was not his turn to go on the mound, permission was granted. For three innings Tom was a wonder and it looked as if victory would perch upon his banners, but after that the Buffalo contingent fell upon his slants and curves and when the smoke of battle cleared away he was buried under a score of 7-2 in favor of the other fellows. Perhaps in baseball, as elsewhere, the man who goes looking for trouble is pretty sure to find it. Wonder what Seaton thinks?

An "Eggstraordinary" Ball Game

One of the most curious ball games ever played was staged recently at Portland, Ore., by teams representing two men's church clubs. Each player was required to carry an egg in one hand and play ball with the other. Runs and hits were counted in the usual manner, but, in addition, any player who broke his egg gave a run to the opposing team. The actual final score at the end of a five-inning battle was 4-2, but the total score when the forfeits were counted up was 15-11. Each guardian of the initial sack broke three eggs, one catcher broke three and the other, one. The pitchers led in the number of broken eggs. The climax of the game came when the shortstop, after making a hard stop, threw his egg toward first base instead of the ball, with disastrous results for both his own team and the baseman.

Unusual Sport Items

Athletic officials of Minnesota have investigated the performance of Robinson, the crack sprinter of Keiwaitin Academy, of Prairie du Chien and will credit him with 9 4-5s. for 100 yards, made at the interscholastic track meet held recently. The runner is only nineteen years old and had done 10s. several times in practice. Another youth now attracting attention in the athletic world is "Babe" Ruth, the star pitcher of the Baltimore International League team. He cannot be captured by the Federals, no matter how high its agents may bid, for Jack Dunn is both his guardian and manager. He is but eighteen and can sign no contract without the permission of Dunn, who discovered him in a State industrial school, where he was tossing wonderful ball.



Some drop.

When the Circus Comes to Town



PUTTING OVER A NEW ONE



THE YOUNGEST MEMBERS OF THE CIRCUS



LAUGHTER IS CONTAGIOUS



RARE COMBINATION OF BEAUTY AND TALENT

OTHER forms of amusement have their little day and pass, but the circus is perennial. Moving pictures may replace the melodrama and tango teas put a blight on the cabaret, but every spring the flaming mural decorations of the circus blossom on bill-boards and barn doors coincident with the first green leaves and the modest violets.

There is nothing modest about the circus. It is the greatest show on earth and admits it. When we want to say that a man is of prime importance the handiest colloquialism is "He's the whole show," and of course that includes the three rings, the forty funny clowns, the aerial performers and the educated pig, to say nothing of the menagerie, which lends an educational aspect to the whole affair and is inspected on the run by the millions who rush to the big tent early to get the choice seats.

And they go literally by the million. We all know that they won't let a circus linger even in a big city more than a couple of days because it can get all the loose coin in that brief time. If it stayed a week there would be a financial crisis requiring aid from Mr. McAdoo's nearest reserve bank.

A grown man has to have a crust like the rhinoceros to go to a circus without an escort qualified to enter at half price. Desperate unfortunates who have no boys or girls of their own, and who have neglected to borrow from relatives or neighbors until too late, have been known to pick up strangers on the street, without the formality of an introduction, and boldly palm them off on the ticket man as belonging to the family. To such lengths will the lure of the circus lead one who is not naturally of the most inflexible fiber.

The old timers complain that the circus isn't what it used to be. It keeps getting bigger and bigger, and more and more complicated. When the entertainment was confined to one ring and a platform, with three or four clowns



FEATS OF STRENGTH THAT SET YOU GASPING



A HEAVY JOB OF "MANICURING"

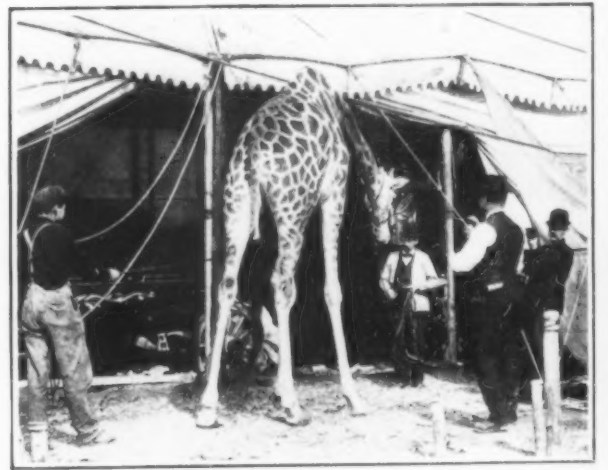
capering around, it was comparatively easy to get your money's worth; but it is manifestly unfair to expect any man—to say nothing of a small boy—to see all that is going on simultaneously in three rings, four trapezes and the race track. If he had as many eyes as old Argus he would surely miss something and come away feeling that he had been cheated.

And the menagerie is too big. It takes about an hour to cover it on the run, and it is well known that very young children can't do a Marathon in record time when there are monkey cages scattered all along the route. And yet, if you do not act firmly and hurry them along they will miss that most splendid of all earthly pageants, the grand entrance; and no child should be allowed to do that. Clearly, going to the circus calls for tact and judgment.

In spite of its faults, however, we still love the circus, and we always shall so long as we have the American spirit. The circus is the one distinctive American amusement. It is big, all embracing, intensive, flamboyant and efficient. It appeals to the eternal boy that is in us, and which is a quality that we hope will long continue to be a national asset.



THE IMPRISONED MONARCH



HE LOOKS DOWN ON EVERYBODY

PICTORIAL DIGEST OF THE



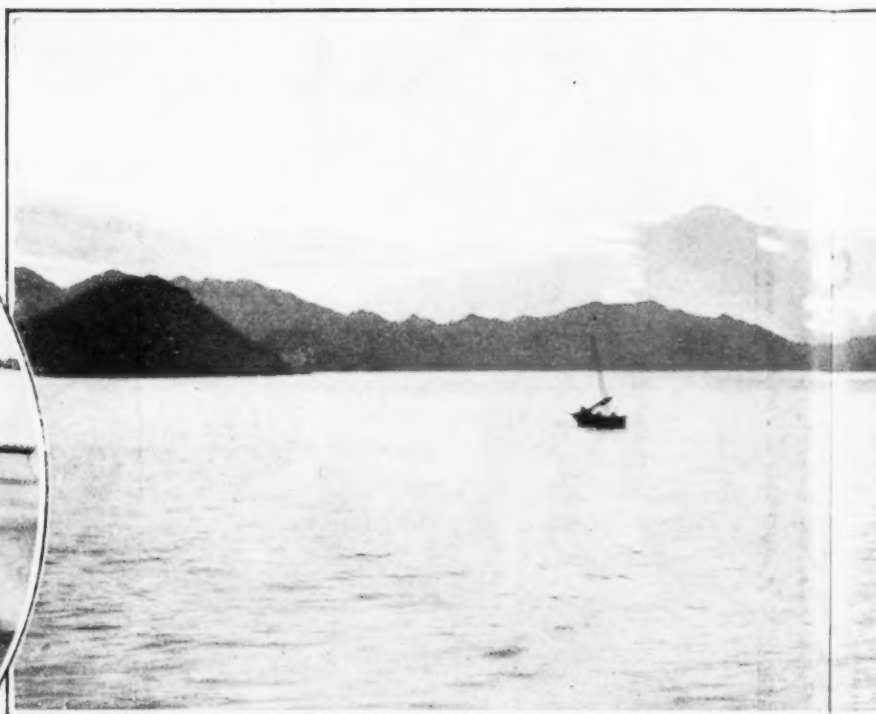
MIDSHIPMEN ON A FROLIC

Commencement nowadays at the colleges is made the occasion of some unique performances. Chief among them was the presentation at Annapolis of the comic opera, "The Serenade," during "June Week." All the characters were taken by the cadets, some of whom were made up as very pretty chorus girls. During commencement week the rigid discipline of the Academy is relaxed and the cadets make up for a hard year's work by having a lot of fun.



WHERE EVERYBODY LEARNS TO SWIM

Every summer hundreds of Americans are drowned while on waterside vacations because swimming is so nearly an unknown art here. In Hawaii children are taught to swim almost as soon as they can walk and drownings are almost unknown. The woman in the picture is fishing with a net and is as much at ease in the tides of the ocean as she could possibly be on the beach. We would do well to imitate the Hawaiians in making swimming a universal accomplishment.



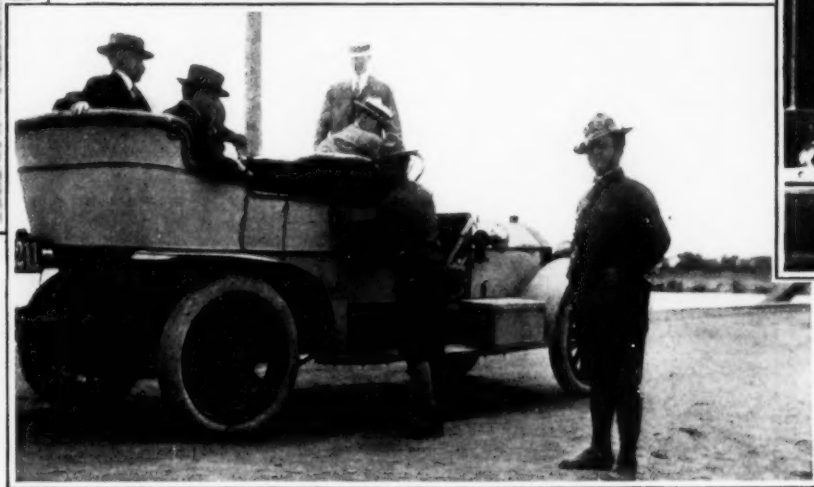
PRIMITIVE CRAFT IN CHINA

The construction of the Chinese junk has not changed materially in 2,000 years. They are propelled by rude sails and oars. Not only are they used for transporting goods, but they are also used for families. Many thousands of Chinese spend their entire lives afloat and work. The photograph was taken near the mouth of the Pearl River, just at sunset, and shows a typical junk.



LAUNCHING AN AMERICAN SHIP IN CHINA

Recently the United States Navy launched the *Palos* at Shanghai, China. This vessel was built at the Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco, and shipped "knocked-down" to Shanghai. The *Palos* and her sister boat the *Monocacy* will be utilized by the navy in the upper Yangtse River. The *Palos* is named for the town from which Columbus sailed to discover America.



NO FIRE ARMS MAY PASS HERE

United States soldiers maintain a patrol along the border between Texas and Mexico to prevent arms being smuggled across. Even private automobiles are stopped and searched. Many people cannot understand why it is permitted to ship munitions of war into Mexico via Tampico but not to send them from El Paso or Laredo.



WHAT KIND OF ANIMAL

Most people who see this picture taken in the zoological gardens in Bronx Park, New York, would say it is a tiger. As a matter of fact, it is a cheetah, which gives her the appearance of a tiger by the bars of the cage. Bronx Park is famous for the number and quality of its animals.

THE WORLD'S NEWS



RAFT IN CHINESE WATERS

ially in 2000 years. Myriads of these craft swarm on the rivers and bays of China, used for transportation of freight but they are the homes of the owners and their families. When they die are cast overboard to drift out to sea. The photograph shows beautiful cloud effects behind the low hills of the river bank.



OUR DARKEST DAYS RECALLED

On June 19th a splendid granite memorial "to the officers and private soldiers of the Continental Army," was dedicated at Valley Forge, Pa., in the presence of President Wilson and many notables. This arch cost \$100,000, which was appropriated by Congress, in 1910. It is 60 feet high and entirely of granite. Valley Forge was the winter quarters of Washington and his army in 1777-8, and here the patriots suffered severely from cold and hunger. Valley Forge marked the darkest period of the Revolution and the Roman arch, which is the symbol of triumph after endurance, is a most appropriate form of memorial.



THE HORRORS OF WAR IN MEXICO

We do not usually print gruesome pictures, such as this one showing bodies of dead Federal soldiers piled up preparatory to being burned, but an exception is made because this photograph brings home as no description can the terrible conditions that exist in Mexico. These soldiers were killed during the attack on the pumping station at Matamoras which is held by the Constitutionalists. The dead are piled in heaps and kerosene poured over them to assist in the cremation.



OF ANIMAL IS THIS? This picture taken in the wonderful zoological Park, New York, say that the animal in the cage is a lioness, and the shadow of a tiger are shadows cast on the cage. Bronx Park is famous, among other things, for its fine collection of lions in its zoo.



CARLOADS OF GIANT TREES FOR PLANTING

The recent advances in the transplanting of large trees make it possible for the Panama Pacific Exposition to create a magnificent arboretum. Among the specimens already planted are rhododendrons from England, tree ferns from New Zealand, cypress, eucalyptus and palms from Central America, banana plants from Hawaii and native trees from many states.



A JAVANESE BELLE

The natives of Java so greatly resemble the Filipinos that Javanese traverse the streets of Manila without attracting any notice. Their costumes even are very similar.



They all come back
for more when it's
"Swift's
Premium"
Ham or Bacon



THE LIFE GUARDS

Vacation Accidents

YOU NEED accident insurance the year 'round. Accidents are most numerous in the vacation period because you are most actively

Traveling by Land and Water, Automobiling, Living in Hotels, Driving, Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Golfing, etc.

In 1913, The Travelers Insurance Company paid for Travel and Vacation accidents **\$810,668.00.**

When **Less than Seven Cents a Day** will secure an accident policy paying from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for death and dismemberment and \$25 to \$50 a week for total disability, you cannot afford to be without an accident policy protecting you and your family every day in the year from every kind of accident.

Ten per cent. of all deaths are due to accident, and one in every eight policyholders is injured each year.

It may be your turn soon.

MORAL: Insure in The TRAVELERS

The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO., Hartford, Conn.

Leslie's II

TEAR OFF

Please send particulars regarding Accident Insurance. My name, address, occupation and date of birth are below:

Comfort: the Spirit of the Home

(Continued from page 620)

She knew nothing of housework or sewing, which was really deplorable; but then, couldn't the darling learn; wouldn't the darling wish to learn—for him?

He was standing before the glass, busy with his tie, when he asked himself and Comfort this momentous question. He turned slowly around and looked at Comfort, his eyes widening at the sudden thought. He had been so dazzled with present joy that his mind had only just reached this possibility.

"Comfort!" he said in an awed voice: "I'm going to ask her to-night. Do you stay at home and pray that she will say yes."

Comfort stood in the middle of the room where he had left her till she heard the front door slam; then, quietly, abstractedly, she folded and put away the ties that littered the dresser; she replaced the half dozen shirts he had tossed onto the bed; but, when she picked up the coat he had dropped on the floor, she stood for a minute with it in her arms.

"I will stay at home—and pray—that she will say yes," she murmured brokenly, dropping onto her knees beside his chair and burying her face on the grey sleeve.

Her prayer was answered. Howard and Anne were married within the month.

"I—I have a surprise for you, Anne," Howard told her, as they approached the house. He had not told her about Comfort; he wanted her safe in his own home before he did that.

"You don't know anything about house-keeping," he continued; "or—or sewing—and, besides, you want plenty of time for your art; don't you, Anne?" This last, he felt, was an inspiration; and he smiled hopefully.

"Why, of course! But I thought that was settled?" She glanced at Howard in surprise.

"Yes; but didn't you wonder how it was to be accomplished? There's lots of work and lots of responsibility about a home."

"Is there?" she asked innocently. "Then, how—"

"Just you wait and you'll see!" he retorted as they entered the house.

Never had the place seemed to Howard so beautiful as it did that day, with the evidences of Comfort's taste and energy in every room. But where was Comfort? She'd come presently, though; sweet, smiling, adorable; and the meeting that he both had longed for and dreaded would soon be over.

In the dining room they found the table laid for dinner. He thrilled with pride when Anne exclaimed at the beauty of its cut glass and silver, though the very familiarity of its arrangement kept him from noticing that it was set for only two. They reached the kitchen and he had introduced the blushing Bertha, and, still, Comfort was nowhere to be seen.

"Comfort—" he began, hesitatingly.

"She is gone." Bertha's eyes, already red with weeping, began to fill.

"Gone?" Howard repeated. "Where?"

"I don't know. She said you didn't need her any mo-o-re!" The last word lengthened into a wail.

"Who?" Anne asked, looking perplexedly from one to the other; "who?"

"I wanted to carry her satchel; but she says I must stay and have everything just grand for you," Bertha whimpered. "I could send her trunk, though, by the man—"

"Trunk? Where is it?"

"In the hall."

"Come!" Howard ordered his bewildered bride.

"Who?" she asked again as they left the house; but he did not hear her.

The address on the trunk took them to a tenement in the lower part of the city. They climbed endless stairs, traversed endless halls; and, at length, coming to the right door and finding it unlocked, Howard rushed in without the formality of rapping.

She was sitting by the window in the waning light, her forefinger traveling slowly down the "Want" column of a daily paper.

"Comfort!" Howard dropped onto his knees beside the chair, and flung his arms around her. "Comfort, why did you go?" he asked miserably.

"You didn't ask me to stay," she retorted with a touch of spirit.

"I didn't need to! You knew I wanted you!"

"You have her," she reminded him softly, extending her hand to Anne, who was crossing the room to them, wonder and uncertainty written on her face.

"I have her; but she isn't you. You must come back home!"

"I will not!" she said defiantly.

"Come home and take care of me; Anne doesn't know how."

"She'll learn, if she loves you as well as I do," she retorted bluntly, half rising in her chair.

He dragged her down again. "You don't want to come," he accused.

"Don't want to come? O-oh!" She covered her face with her hands.

"You're tired of home—and of me," he went on, remorselessly. "It's nothing to you that I need you." And there were tears in his eyes.

"He's worn out traveling; he needs home, and you—and, maybe, me," Comfort smiled at Anne.

Howard regarded his bride wistfully. "She's been everything to me; everything!" he explained. "Tell her that you want her to come home with us, too?"

Anne, thus appealed to, gazed at her husband. She looked at the other woman, pale, tremulous, who was regarding her hopefully from tear wet eyes. She walked thoughtfully to the window, pondered there a moment, and slowly returned. Then she did a wise and generous thing.

"I want you, too," she said; and, stooping, kissed the other woman on her trembling lips. She could afford to be generous, for she was twenty-one, the other was sixty-nine.

Reminiscence of a Bitter Contest

IN an account of the recent unveiling of the statue of Zachariah Chandler, former Senator and Secretary of the Interior in President Grant's cabinet, George W. Bates,

writing in the *Detroit Saturday Night*,

recalls how Mr.

Chandler, as chair-

man of the Republi-

cans National Com-

mittee in charge of

the Hayes-Tilden

Campaign in 1876,

had a placard posted

at headquarters the

morning after elec-

tion claiming Hayes's

election by one vote

and signed "Z. Chan-

dlar." Mr. Bates con-

tinues: "This never

came down until after

the long and histor-

ical contest by the

presidential commis-

sion decided that the

chairman's claim was

correct and Hayes

was officially declared

elected. During this

time LESLIE'S WEEKLY published a car-

toon in which the Republican elephant

was depicted as plunging head foremost

over a precipice, with Chandler holding him

back by the tail. I was in Mr. Chandler's

room when he asked me if I had seen FRANK

LESLIE'S picture of him? He then produced

it and with great glee said he had taken it

to the cabinet meet-

ing that morning and

showed it to President

Grant. After the presi-

dent had smiled over

it he said: 'Well, Mr.

Secretary, what have

you to say about it?'

'Mr. President,' re-

sponded Chandler,

'those rocks upon

which my feet are

braced will crumble

—which they won't,

—or that tail hold

will break—which it

won't—or I'll land

the animal!'—this

with his well-remem-

bered look of determi-

nation on his expres-

sive and rugged face."

It is interesting to

recall this cartoon,

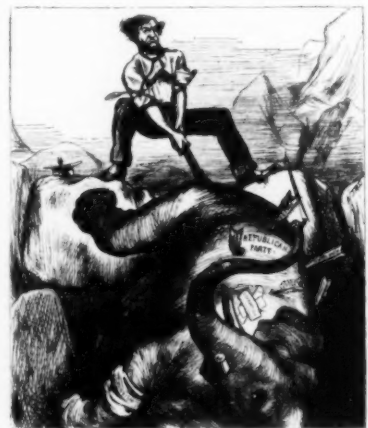
which we reproduce

herewith from LES-

LIE'S of December 2, 1876. At that time,

it may be remembered, LESLIE'S was

friendly to the Tilden interests in the cam-



The cartoon in Leslie's of December 2, 1876, that was taken by Secretary Chandler to President Grant's Cabinet Meeting

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"

In the World of Womankind

By KATE UPSON CLARK

Beware of the "Week-end"

THE delightful season of the year is upon us when even the harried business man takes "week-ends" off. The people who have country-houses hospitably bid most of their friends to them for Saturdays and Sundays, and Friday nights see crowds of men, young and old, hurrying through the stations, suitcase in hand, bound for the welcome two days' vacation. The business women go, too, and this year, since so many of our large department stores have mercifully closed their doors for all day Saturday, there will be more girls and women than ever taking trains out into the woods and fields for this little week-end rest.

But wise experts have said that to the foolish use of this holiday season may be traced many of the illnesses of summer. It is easy to get one's system out of order, it is often hard to get it straight again. Therefore take no liberties with it when you go off for the week-end. This means that one should try to live then as nearly as possible according to his regular routine. If he is used to a light breakfast, it is easy, without attracting special attention, to take it at a friend's house no matter how much more is served. If a noon dinner is provided instead of your usual light lunch, eat sparingly of it, and partake freely of the light supper. It is almost always safe to eat less than you are used to, rather than more. Be careful that the fruit you take is ripe. Don't eat heartily just before or after swimming, mountain-climbing or violent tennis or ball. Be moderate about everything. If you fall ill you will not only spoil all your own pleasure, but also that of others as well.

How Women Can Help in Politics

THE good book says that woman was made "a helpmeet for man." That is what she has always been and probably always will be. Women's fear of assuming responsibility has been used as an argument against giving them the vote—and women, as a class, certainly do dread and avoid responsibility, though many individuals take it and bear it nobly. Still, the fact remains that as helpers, they are "great." And if there ever was anything which needed help, is it not the politics of the present? Was there ever a worse mess?

A good illustration of the way in which women are going to uphold the hands of good men in politics is furnished by Miss Fern Hobbs, the private secretary of Governor West, of Oregon. She began life as a governess, then studied stenography, and finally took up law. She was admitted to the bar, and Governor West sent her to Washington to settle up some land claims. When he has had to leave his office on protracted absences, he has left her in charge of affairs, and she has never failed him. She became famous a year or more ago when the Governor placed Copperfield under martial law for violations of the liquor laws. Miss Hobbs is only twenty-nine years old, but she has already done a great work for womanhood,—and there are plenty more that are just as capable as she is and are only waiting for a chance to help, too.

Outdoor Evenings

ALL over our land, parties of young people are celebrating the summer together. Most of them naturally gather in the coolest places accessible, and there the evenings are likely to be cold enough for the favorite bonfire. There is no pleasanter way of passing an outdoor evening than to gather around such a fire, each member of the party carrying his fagot, and, turn and turn-about, tossing it on the cheerful blaze and contributing a "stunt" for the entertainment of the rest. If there is a level sward around, you may do a Highland Fling or one of the newer dances. You may make a suffrage—or an anti-suffrage-speech. You may sing a song or tell a story or repeat a poem or give conundrums or "impersonate." Anything that you can do will "go." One of our papers once told of a pretty mean "stunt" that one of the girls in a certain

party contributed, but it surely was funny. She said that she would tell them how a certain college yell sounded in another town, five miles away. The whole party dropped into an eagerly listening silence. When they had kept this up for two or three minutes, which seemed ten times as long, it dawned upon the bright ones that that yell under the circumstances would not have been heard at all. There is room for no end of clever fun at a fagot party.

Those Doll-less Filipinos

MRS. J. M. BRUCE, of New York, who has recently returned from the Philippines, tells pathetically of the joy of the native children there when dolls and other toys were given them. We over here cannot conceive of children without toys. It seems that all the little Filipinos have hitherto had in the way of amusement has been the tormenting of animals, the fomenting of fights among them and quarreling among themselves. That does not seem to be just the way to evolve a great nation. Perhaps some people might think that playing with dolls and other toys would not fit a nation much better for greatness; yet, strange as it may appear, these playthings, which American women were the first to place in the hands of the Filipino children, are expected to work a radical change in the character of the population.



MRS. E. W. PIKE
Champion woman bowler of Portland, Oregon, who recently won the ladies' single in the Northwestern bowling tournament at Portland, thus securing the ladies' championship of the Northwest. Mrs. Pike's total was 353.

The Portière

IT has come to be the fashion in some sections, especially in summer homes, to take down all the doors and substitute curtains. They are dust-gatherers, but they are cool and graceful, and if they are well-chosen and fit into "the color-scheme," they become highly decorative. For an ocean-voyage, it is well always to carry with you a chintz or other sort of door-curtain. It shields you from observation and yet gives you air when you are busy in your state-room. In the summer hotel or boarding-house, too, curtains are not always supplied, and you might wish that you had one. In the houses of the rich, the portières are often of silk or satin, elaborately embroidered; or the ancient tapestries may be copied. But simple chintzes and other cotton fabrics serve for even very elegant country homes, and the economical housewife has found burlaps invaluable for this purpose. They come in several handsome shades and last forever. They are so hard that dust shakes from them easily, and though they fall in rather stiff folds, they are very attractive.

Antidotes for Bichloride Poisoning

DURING the last two years, the number of people who have perished through swallowing tablets of bichloride of mercury, either through accident or purpose, has shocked us all. This most modern of the poisons is not well understood by the general public, and it is worth while to learn its antidotes. The following is highly recommended: Any soluble sulphide, as sulphide of soda, potassia or calcium; or, a very dilute solution of ammonia; or, a solution of iodide of potassium which follows and absorbs the mercuric chloride and changes it to mercury iodide, which is easily eliminated from the system. Or, sulphurous acid, in the form of sodium sulphite, or even hyposulphite. This reduces the bichloride to calomel.

The Up-to-Date Bride

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Fire and Blood in Mexico

(Continued from page 619)

ployees, only the smoke-stained and roofless stone walls remained. Fire had destroyed the homes and the sword had destroyed the inhabitants. The town of San Salvador, in southern Coahuila, which formerly had a population of nearly 1,000 souls, was a desert waste, without a sign of life among its burned and ruined houses. It is typical of vast areas of country where the war has been most vigorously prosecuted. For this is a war of destruction.

From Saltillo to San Pedro is 175 miles by rail. As far as Paredon, 45 miles, the country was in a fairly prosperous condition, but beyond Paredon the railroad traversed a desert waste, and the only inhabited place was Hipolito, a railroad town garrisoned by a few Federal troops. Of three railroads between Saltillo and Torreon, only one had been kept open. The others were utterly destroyed, all rails and cross ties having been torn up. The one road that was open had been kept so only at a fearful cost of money and human life. Every foot of the way duplicate rails lay beside the tracks. Great quantities of extra rails and cross ties were stored at Paredon and Hipolito. Innumerable wrecked trains along the route testified to the activity of the local bands of rebels—and every burned and blackened train meant a massacre. Railroad men operating military trains were shown scant mercy by their captors. Sometimes they were shot at once, but when time and circumstance allowed they were put to the torture before being killed. One of the milder forms was to slice off the soles of the feet and then chase the unfortunate victims over the thorns and stones of the desert.

A few miles east of San Pedro we passed the scene of two train hold-ups. One had evidently occurred months before, for the humans skeletons in the chaparral brush were whitened in the sun; the other was more recent, and bound to posts with telegraph wire were the torsos of two unfortunates, whose legs had been burned away while they were yet alive. This was the price they paid for running trains at the command of the government.

The Federal officers alleged that the railroad men, as a class, were Constitutionalists; that they were the sources of valuable information about the movements of Federal troops, and that they wilfully hampered the movements of troop trains. The injector on the locomotive of our train broke down after we left Hipolito, and the engineer was accused of having tampered with it because he did not want to go further into the danger zone. He was sent back to Hipolito, where it was said he would be shot as a traitor. What his fate was I never could learn. He was too insignificant a pawn in this game of death and destruction to be remembered by those who had decreed his execution.

I found another of these poor pawns guarding the tender on our train. He was Frank Simms, colored, of South Carolina, who drifted to Mexico ten years ago, and was arrested in Torreon during the latter part of 1913 and sent to the army on the charge of being a rebel. He had neglected to register as an American with his consul, had no papers to prove his citizenship, and was promptly shipped to Mexico City. He had served an enlistment in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Troop I, Captain Woodward, and was honorably discharged in 1891. His case was before the United States consul in Torreon, and also the vice consul in Saltillo, but the War Department in Mexico City professed entire ignorance of his whereabouts, and he was unable to communicate with his friends and family in Torreon. Records of the names of recruits are not kept and once in the army they are lost to their former associations as completely as if they were dead. Frank was a private in the Fifteenth cavalry, and the most unwilling soldier I ever met. "This sure am no place for me," he confided. "But I've got five shots in dis heah gun for dat commandante what put me in heah, and I sure do hope I gits my eyes on him in Torreon." If Frank got to Torreon, it was as a deserter. The Fifteenth cavalry was pretty badly cut to pieces at San Pedro, and I could get no word of Simms after the second battle.

San Pedro was a town of 6,000 population and it had great wealth drawn from the cotton fields of the laguna district. It was the home of the Madero family, and the late President of Mexico was born on a ranch near by, and spent his boyhood in the fine

old Casa Madero near the Plaza. The house was burned by the Federal troops during their occupation of the town, and only the smoke-stained outer walls remain.

San Pedro had passed from Federal to Constitutional control so often during the past fifteen months, that the residents were scarcely able to keep track of their political sympathies. Outwardly, every Mexican is a patriot on the side that has the upper hand at the moment. Otherwise he is not long for this world.

The rebels evacuated San Pedro on Friday and we got in there at noon on Sunday, March 29. Three hundred Federals who had been chased out of the town a week earlier, were hanging around the desert and joined General de Moure. That brought our total force up to 2,100 men. The cavalry detained several miles from the town and advanced on a scouting expedition. After an insignificant skirmish San Pedro was again a Federal town. The local band gave a concert in the Plaza de Constitucion. The merchants regretfully put away the Villa money that had been the only legal tender for the past two weeks, and everybody professed themselves as being delighted at their deliverance from rebel oppression. The only ones who were sincere were the Spaniards and the big property owners, who were being robbed under the polite fiction of making loans to the rebel commander. San Pedro was a Constitutional town at heart, and proved it during the fighting that followed.

The situation, when we arrived, was this: General de Moure had 2,100 men, and was charged with the delivery of two and a half million rounds of cartridges to General Velasco at Torreon, 35 miles away. The railroad was torn up; Torreon was invested by Villa's whole army, and heavy fighting had been in progress for several days. It had been in progress, as a matter of fact, when de Moure left Mexico City, but the War Department knew only that the communications were cut. The next day after his arrival in San Pedro General de Moure received a telegram from President Huerta which read:

"Proceed to Torreon at once. Let your next report be, I am in Torreon."

General de Moure knew, as did every officer of the expedition, that Torreon was the key to the situation; that the fate of the war rested on it. He was sincerely anxious to do his duty, which was to deliver the much-needed cartridges to Velasco before it was too late. He also knew what desperate chances he was taking in trying to fight his way through the rebel army that surrounded Torreon. His little column was detained. Ammunition and supplies were transferred from cars to wagons, the artillery was made ready for the march, and his staff officers were told to limit their field equipment to what they could carry on their mounts. As for himself he filled his saddle bags with jerked beef, and was ready for the desperate venture. While these preparations were under way General Arturo Alvarez came up with 500 additional troops. That made the situation a little brighter—but on Tuesday, March 31, when the march was about to begin the Constitutionalists attacked the town and the fighting was shifted to San Pedro. Torreon fell two days later.



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Wilson's Iron Grip on Congress

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau
Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR fourteen months the Sixty-third Congress, elected with President Wilson in the fall of 1912, has been practically in continuous session. Nor is the end in sight. President Wilson has bolted the doors of the Capitol and there is no going home. The prayers of the nation for relief are vain. The pleading of congressmen that they be allowed to go home to patch up their battered political fences and make possible their reelection in the fall campaign strikes on deaf ears. The President's insistence upon having Congress carry out to the letter his "anti-trust" program has indefinitely postponed the adjournment of the session and no one knows when the weary hours of debate and wrangling in the Senate and the House will end.

There was a time when a congressman was something better than a king; there was a time when from his high estate he might command; now none so weak and none so low to do him reverence. Probably never before in the history of the United States has a congress found itself so helpless in the hands of the President. It is particularly significant that the three big items of its legislation—the tariff, the currency revision, and the tolls repeal—have been written, practically to the punctuation marks, at the White House. And until Congress accepts the trust bills there is to be no rest, either for the weary or for the wicked.

And while the country at large is worrying over the uncertainties of the business legislation, the congressmen themselves are spending their restless nights in haunting fear because of the uncertainties of the elections in November. A thousand complications have arisen to frighten the Democratic majorities in both Houses. Already the Republicans are counting a majority in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress. In the present one, the Democrats have a majority of exactly two to one and it will take the overturning of seventy-three Democratic seats to put the Republicans in command. But this seems far from impossible. In the Senate the Democrats have a majority of only nine. But the thirty-two vacancies scheduled for this fall are so placed that the Republicans would have to elect twenty-five out of the thirty-two to tie up the Senate. This is conceded to be impossible because eight of the Democratic vacancies are in the South.

One feature that is worrying the Wilson leaders in both Houses is the general threat of an exodus on the part of Democrats and Republicans alike. Without a quorum at Washington the transaction of real business will be impossible. As far as the Republicans are concerned, they feel no responsibility for legislation and will drift homeward at the first call. This will make it doubly difficult for the Democrats to maintain a majority present daily in both Houses, and days will be wasted, particularly under the stiff rules of the House, in trying to round up the necessary quorum to do business. In the Senate it may be easier to keep a quorum, but a filibuster by one or two Republicans can tie the Senate into a knot. If the trust bills are pushed such filibustering is certain.

One item in particular which is scheduled for that kind of treatment is the clause to exempt labor unions from the operation of

the law. In the light of the time it took to pass the tariff, currency and tolls legislation, the complicated trust bills might stay in the Senate for a year. President Wilson has "O. K.'d" a plan to consolidate the three important House "trust" measures into one bill in the Senate. But that will only make it more difficult to pass that bill.

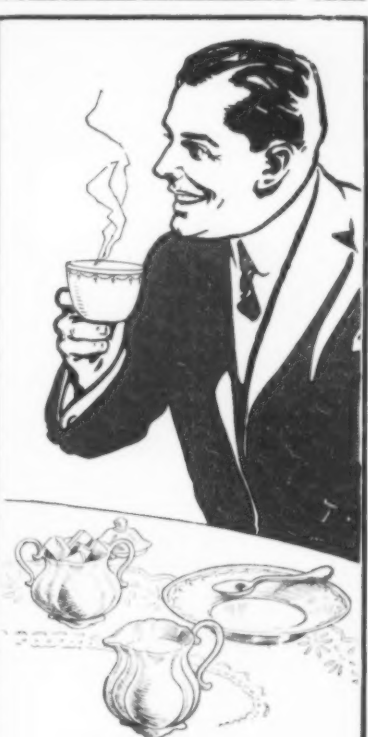
At the White House, it is the same old plea that was heard last year. First tariff legislation was necessary to end the business uncertainty. This plea was made in May and was not answered until October. Then came the plea that currency legislation would restore confidence. The President asked this in August and got it in December. As yet, however, the new reserve banks are not in operation. Still business seemed to halt and the Democratic physicians at the White House determined that only a stiff dose of "anti-trust" medicine could help the patient. This recipe was drawn up in January and the wildest prophet cannot tell when it will be effected.

One significant feature of the progress of this legislation came in the President's declaration that the business depression of the country was only "psychological." Until the last week of May the President insisted that there was no business depression. Through the White House spectacles everything was rosy, business was booming. The empty freight cars on the sidings of railroads meant nothing to the administration. The decrease in exports and the increase in imports was without significance. The political situation had no bearing on closed factories and workmen on half time. Why the fatal admission that national depression exists was made, the Democratic leaders do not attempt to tell.

But the same is true of the President's difficulties with the Grand Army of the Republic. The Democratic leaders who must face the people this fall have been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the President's refusal and his belated acceptance of an invitation to speak at the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington Cemetery. There was a similar difficulty a year ago, only then the President did not speak at all. In July, 1913, there was also a conflict over his address at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and that the Grand Army vote is far from a negligible factor is worrying scores of congressmen.

Even when the trust program is finished, the President will find that his Congress has done but little of the heavy work outlined for it. The five big conservation measures asked by the administration are far from adoption. Rural credit legislation has hardly been touched. Long ago the President gave up all hope of a presidential primary bill. The Seamen's bill is slumbering in the House and the Immigration bill in the Senate. For the time at least, the specters of prohibition and woman suffrage have been kept off the calendars. But they will be heard from again.

In the field of foreign affairs the Mexican situation overshadows everything else. Here the President's course has been anything but popular even in his own intimate party circles. The well-advertised Bryan peace treaties have not even been sent to the Senate. The same is true of the Colombian treaty with its \$25,000,000 apology which the fear of Rooseveltian opposition has so far kept from official publication.



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Fire and Blood in Mexico

(Continued from page 619)

ployees, only the smoke-stained and roofless stone walls remained. Fire had destroyed the homes and the sword had destroyed the inhabitants. The town of San Salvador, in southern Coahuila, which formerly had a population of nearly 1,000 souls, was a desert waste, without a sign of life among its burned and ruined houses. It is typical of vast areas of country where the war has been most vigorously prosecuted. For this is a war of destruction.

From Saltillo to San Pedro is 175 miles by rail. As far as Paredon, 45 miles, the country was in a fairly prosperous condition, but beyond Paredon the railroad traversed a desert waste, and the only inhabited place was Hipolito, a railroad town garrisoned by a few Federal troops. Of three railroads between Saltillo and Torreon, only one had been kept open. The others were utterly destroyed, all rails and cross ties having been torn up. The one road that was open had been kept so only at a fearful cost of money and human life. Every foot of the way duplicate rails lay beside the tracks. Great quantities of extra rails and cross ties were stored at Paredon and Hipolito. Innumerable wrecked trains along the route testified to the activity of the local bands of rebels—and every burned and blackened train meant a massacre. Railroad men operating military trains were shown scant mercy by their captors. Sometimes they were shot at once, but when time and circumstance allowed they were put to the torture before being killed. One of the milder forms was to slice off the soles of the feet and then chase the unfortunate victims over the thorns and stones of the desert.

A few miles east of San Pedro we passed the scene of two train hold-ups. One had evidently occurred months before, for the humans skeletons in the chaparral brush were whitened in the sun; the other was more recent, and bound to posts with telegraph wire were the torsos of two unfortunates, whose legs had been burned away while they were yet alive. This was the price they paid for running trains at the command of the government.

The Federal officers alleged that the railroad men, as a class, were Constitutionalist; that they were the sources of valuable information about the movements of Federal troops, and that they wilfully hampered the movements of troop trains. The injector on the locomotive of our train broke down after we left Hipolito, and the engineer was accused of having tampered with it because he did not want to go further into the danger zone. He was sent back to Hipolito, where it was said he would be shot as a traitor. What his fate was I never could learn. He was too insignificant a pawn in this game of death and destruction to be remembered by those who had decreed his execution.

I found another of these poor pawns guarding the tender on our train. He was Frank Simms, colored, of South Carolina, who drifted to Mexico ten years ago, and was arrested in Torreon during the latter part of 1913 and sent to the army on the charge of being a rebel. He had neglected to register as an American with his consul, had no papers to prove his citizenship, and was promptly shipped to Mexico City. He had served an enlistment in the Tenth U. S. Cavalry, in Troop I, Captain Woodward, and was honorably discharged in 1891. His case was before the United States consul in Torreon, and also the vice consul in Saltillo, but the War Department in Mexico City professed entire ignorance of his whereabouts, and he was unable to communicate with his friends and family in Torreon. Records of the names of recruits are not kept and once in the army they are lost to their former associations as completely as if they were dead. Frank was a private in the Fifteenth cavalry, and the most unwilling soldier I ever met. "This sure am no place for me," he confided, "But I've got five shots in dis heah gun for dat commandante what put me in heah, and I sure do hope I gits my eyes on him in Torreon." If Frank got to Torreon, where he had a wife and two children, it was as a deserter. The Fifteenth cavalry was pretty badly cut to pieces at San Pedro, and I could get no word of Simms after the second battle.

San Pedro was a town of 6,000 population and it had great wealth drawn from the cotton fields of the laguna district. It was the home of the Madero family, and the late President of Mexico was born on a ranch near by, and spent his boyhood in the fine

old Casa Madero near the Plaza. The house was burned by the Federal troops during their occupation of the town, and only the smoke-stained outer walls remain.

San Pedro had passed from Federal to Constitutional control so often during the past fifteen months, that the residents were scarcely able to keep track of their political sympathies. Outwardly, every Mexican is a patriot on the side that has the upper hand at the moment. Otherwise he is not long for this world.

The rebels evacuated San Pedro on Friday and we got in there at noon on Sunday, March 29. Three hundred Federals who had been chased out of the town a week earlier, were hanging around the desert and joined General de Moure. That brought our total force up to 2,100 men. The cavalry detained several miles from the town and advanced on a scouting expedition. After an insignificant skirmish San Pedro was again a Federal town. The local band gave a concert in the Plaza de Constitucion. The merchants regretfully put away the Villa money that had been the only legal tender for the past two weeks, and everybody professed themselves as being delighted at their deliverance from rebel oppression. The only ones who were sincere were the Spaniards and the big property owners, who were being robbed under the polite fiction of making loans to the rebel commander. San Pedro was a Constitutionalist town at heart, and proved it during the fighting that followed.

The situation, when we arrived, was this: General de Moure had 2,100 men, and was charged with the delivery of two and a half million rounds of cartridges to General Velasco at Torreon, 35 miles away. The railroad was torn up; Torreon was invested by Villa's whole army, and heavy fighting had been in progress for several days. It had been in progress, as a matter of fact, when de Moure left Mexico City, but the War Department knew only that the communications were cut. The next day after his arrival in San Pedro General de Moure received a telegram from President Huerta which read:

"Proceed to Torreon at once. Let your next report be, I am in Torreon."

General de Moure knew, as did every officer of the expedition, that Torreon was the key to the situation; that the fate of the war rested on it. He was sincerely anxious to do his duty, which was to deliver the much-needed cartridges to Velasco before it was too late. He also knew what desperate chances he was taking in trying to fight his way through the rebel army that surrounded Torreon. His little column was detained. Ammunition and supplies were transferred from cars to wagons, the artillery was made ready for the march, and his staff officers were told to limit their field equipment to what they could carry on their mounts. As for himself he filled his saddle bags with jerked beef, and was ready for the desperate venture. While these preparations were under way General Arturo Alvarez came up with 500 additional troops. That made the situation a little brighter—but on Tuesday, March 31, when the march was about to begin the Constitutionalist attacked the town and the fighting was shifted to San Pedro. Torreon fell two days later.



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Bulldog in a Florida town climbing an eight-foot cabbage palmetto post and attacking a raccoon which fought him back until nearly overpowered. Humane citizens rescued the little animal.

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Wilson's Iron Grip on Congress

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE, LESLIE'S WEEKLY Bureau

Wyatt Building, Washington, D. C.

FOR fourteen months the Sixty-third Congress, elected with President Wilson in the fall of 1912, has been practically in continuous session. Nor is the end in sight. President Wilson has bolted the doors of the Capitol and there is no going home. The prayers of the nation for relief are vain. The pleading of congressmen that they be allowed to go home to patch up their battered political fences and make possible their reelection in the fall campaign strikes on deaf ears. The President's insistence upon having Congress carry out to the letter his "anti-trust" program has indefinitely postponed the adjournment of the session and no one knows when the weary hours of debate and wrangling in the Senate and the House will end.

There was a time when a congressman was something better than a king; there was a time when from his high estate he might command; now none so weak and none so low to do him reverence. Probably never before in the history of the United States has a congress found itself so helpless in the hands of the President. It is particularly significant that the three big items of its legislation—the tariff, the currency revision, and the tolls repeal—have been written, practically to the punctuation marks, at the White House. And until Congress accepts the trust bills there is to be no rest, either for the weary or for the wicked.

And while the country at large is worrying over the uncertainties of the business legislation, the congressmen themselves are spending their restless nights in haunting fear because of the uncertainties of the elections in November. A thousand complications have arisen to frighten the Democratic majorities in both Houses. Already the Republicans are counting a majority in the House of Representatives of the Sixty-fourth Congress. In the present one, the Democrats have a majority of exactly two to one and it will take the overturning of seventy-three Democratic seats to put the Republicans in command. But this seems far from impossible. In the Senate the Democrats have a majority of only nine. But the thirty-two vacancies scheduled for this fall are so placed that the Republicans would have to elect twenty-five out of the thirty-two to tie up the Senate. This is conceded to be impossible because eight of the Democratic vacancies are in the South.

One feature that is worrying the Wilson leaders in both Houses is the general threat of an exodus on the part of Democrats and Republicans alike. Without a quorum at Washington the transaction of real business will be impossible. As far as the Republicans are concerned, they feel no responsibility for legislation and will drift homeward at the first call. This will make it doubly difficult for the Democrats to maintain a majority present daily in both Houses, and days will be wasted, particularly under the stiff rules of the House, in trying to round up the necessary quorum to do business. In the Senate it may be easier to keep a quorum, but a filibuster by one or two Republicans can tie the Senate into a knot. If the trust bills are pushed such filibustering is certain.

One item in particular which is scheduled for that kind of treatment is the clause to exempt labor unions from the operation of

the law. In the light of the time it took to pass the tariff, currency and tolls legislation, the complicated trust bills might stay in the Senate for a year. President Wilson has "O. K.'d" a plan to consolidate the three important House "trust" measures into one bill in the Senate. But that will only make it more difficult to pass that bill.

At the White House, it is the same old plea that was heard last year. First tariff legislation was necessary to end the business uncertainty. This plea was made in May and was not answered until October. Then came the plea that currency legislation would restore confidence. The President asked this in August and got it in December. As yet, however, the new reserve banks are not in operation. Still business seemed to halt and the Democratic physicians at the White House determined that only a stiff dose of "anti-trust" medicine could help the patient. This recipe was drawn up in January and the wildest prophet cannot tell when it will be effected.

One significant feature of the progress of this legislation came in the President's declaration that the business depression of the country was only "psychological." Until the last week of May the President insisted that there was no business depression. Through the White House spectacles everything was rosy, business was booming. The empty freight cars on the sidings of railroads meant nothing to the administration. The decrease in exports and the increase in imports was without significance. The political situation had no bearing on closed factories and workmen on half time. Why the fatal admission that national depression exists was made, the Democratic leaders do not attempt to tell.

But the same is true of the President's difficulties with the Grand Army of the Republic. The Democratic leaders who must face the people this fall have been unable to obtain a satisfactory explanation of the President's refusal and his belated acceptance of an invitation to speak at the Memorial Day exercises at Arlington Cemetery. There was a similar difficulty a year ago, only then the President did not speak at all. In July, 1913, there was also a conflict over his address at the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg, and that the Grand Army vote is far from a negligible factor is worrying scores of congressmen.

Even when the trust program is finished, the President will find that his Congress has done but little of the heavy work outlined for it. The five big conservation measures asked by the administration are far from adoption. Rural credit legislation has hardly been touched. Long ago the President gave up all hope of a presidential primary bill. The Seamen's bill is slumbering in the House and the Immigration bill in the Senate. For the time at least, the specters of prohibition and woman suffrage have been kept off the calendars. But they will be heard from again.

In the field of foreign affairs the Mexican situation overshadows everything else. Here the President's course has been anything but popular even in his own intimate party circles. The well-advertised Bryan peace treaties have not even been sent to the Senate. The same is true of the Colombian treaty with its \$25,000,000 apology which the fear of Rooseveltian opposition has so far kept from official publication.



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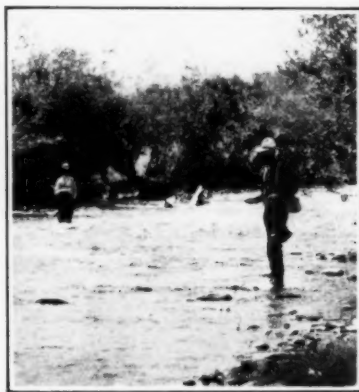
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And runs and ripples, and glides and slides,
I dart and double through froth and bubble,
And catch the sun on my rainbow sides.
While I jolly the bait 'tis folly
To dangle over my twinkling nose,
Then away I hurry, with flirt and flurry,
To the shadowed pool of my safe repose.



Fishing in a mountain stream at Bailey's, Platte Canyon, Colorado

When buds are greening on branches leaning
Above the stream where I love to sport,
In the sweet spring weather, with rods they gather,
And sit with patience to pay me court.
With creels of wicker, and flasks of liquor,
And silken flies in a little book,
They come and wrangle, and cast and angle,
But I'm much too wary to get the hook.

MINNA IRVING.

Complaints and Compliments

COMMENTING upon our editorial denouncing as "vile" a cartoon which portrayed a member of the United States Supreme Court as a tool of the corporations, Mr. Arthur P. Cushing, of Boston, Mass., seems to think that LESLIE'S "has been guilty of the same offense by the publication of the scandalous caricatures of the President of the United States which have recently appeared on its pages." Mr. Kemble, who draws the cartoons for LESLIE'S, is a warm friend of President Wilson.

Mr. M. L. Brown, of Lawrenceville, Ill., objects to our "forever howling at disturbers of business," and thinks no one is doing more to disturb business and to stir up discontent among the people than LESLIE'S. Mr. Brown says, "The people here in the West are satisfied and are cheerful and contented." We are glad of it.

Inasmuch as he "parted with nine perfectly good dollars in subscribing to LESLIE'S," Mr. O. L. Walker of Glenrock, Wyo., very properly concludes that he may write us what he thinks of the paper. "Your policy seems to be," writes Mr. Walker, "that all good rests in men who are great owners of property and that every one who undertakes to change the conditions that now exist is a demagogue and a disturber. It is just as wrong to carry any such convictions as it is to say that every man of great wealth is a crook and a menace to our republican form of government." Mr. Walker has not properly sensed our policy. We quite agree with him that each of the extreme positions is wrong. His letter lends point to the inquiry of Mr. M. L. Killen of Chicago as to just what we mean by the term "demagogue," for it is the demagogue that we are against. Literally signifying a leader of the people, a demagogue has come to mean one who seeks to lead the people by playing upon their passions and prejudices.

A subscriber from Minneapolis, Minn., writes to express his appreciation of our "great and untiring work in defense of the railroads and great industrial enterprises of this country," and asks very pertinently why the American people will allow the greatest industry we have—the railroads—to be attacked and harassed as they have been.

Superintendent H. G. Braden of the Public Schools of Treynor, Ia., writes: "If you could only take the 'Western view of life' in regard to the present administration as well as you agree with our optimistic business men, your editorial sheet would please a greater majority of your readers whether in the East or West." LESLIE'S attempts to treat political and economical problems as they affect the country as a whole, not any section of it.

Mr. George E. Davenport of Vancouver, B. C., writes, "I am heartily in favor of your campaign against any further interference with business by the government. It certainly needs a rest. The politician who for

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Actual photos of Mr. C. E. Huffman, Hickory, N. C. Mr. Huffman wears two Carnes Arms. He writes: "I feed, dress and shave myself, carry my suit case as easy as anyone; open and close a door; open drawer of desk or dresser; take out what I want and close it again. As for looks, no casual observer could tell that I wear artificial arms. They are comfortable to wear in fact feel a part of me, and easy to operate."

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Endorsed by surgeons. Adopted by railroads and factories. Write for catalogue showing face-simile letters and photographs of wearers of Carnes Artificial Arms. It will absolutely convince you that in the Carnes we have produced an artificial arm and hand that you can really "do things" with and without assistance of natural hand.

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ALFRED WARE COMPANY, Dept. 30, St. Louis, Mo.

the sake of a little cheap notoriety will howl about the trusts and vote for all manner of freak legislation in restraint of business, should be elected to stay at home." At the same time Mr. Davenport thinks it well to locate some of the causes of the present unrest and agitation. It is true, as he suggests, that railroads and other great corporations in the past abused their powers. But the day is past.

Strong commendation comes from Mr. J. E. Bradley of Justin, Tex., as the following sentence indicates: "I write you to say that I think your issue of April 16th is the best one ever gotten out, and I wish every man over twenty-one years old, living in the United States and having the right to vote, had a copy to read."

Mr. Harry F. Atwood of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a much appreciated letter thanking the editor as an American citizen for "the able and courageous manner" in which he is doing a good work, says, "I want to take this opportunity of saying that I keep in pretty close touch with what is being said in the newspapers and magazines, and I believe that you are writing the most needed and most effective editorials of any one in the country at this time."

OLD AT TWENTY

Return of Youth with Proper Food.

Many persons who eat plenty never seem to be properly nourished.

That's because the food is not digested and absorbed. Much that is eaten is never taken up by the system as real food, and so the tissues simply starve and the individual may, as in a recent case, look and feel old in what should be the bloom of life, youth.

"At twenty I was prematurely old. The health and vigor and brightness of youth had been, as it seemed, stolen from me. I went to work in the morning with slow steps and a dull head."

"My work through the day was unsatisfactory for my breakfast lay in my stomach like a hard lump. I was peevish and the gas in my stomach was very annoying. After supper I usually went to bed to toss half the night from sleep nervousness."

"This was all from indigestion—caused by wrong eating."

"Finally I tried Grape-Nuts and I cannot describe the full benefits received from the food. It gave me back my health. It has completely restored good digestion and my ailments have disappeared. I steadily improved and am now strong and in perfect health."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Free for the Asking

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York

Gentlemen:

I am considering the purchase of a

(Give name of make if you have any preference or the price you want to pay.)

Motor Car.....

Motor Cycle.....

Motor Boat.....

Please help me in its selection and give me, free of charge, the following information:

Name.....

Address.....

MOTOR DEPARTMENT LESLIE'S WEEKLY
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

Gentlemen:

I own a.....

(Give maker's name and year of model.)

Motor Car.....

Motor Cycle.....

Motor Boat.....

Please send me, free of charge, the following information regarding:

Accessories.....

Selection or care of tires.....

Repairs (Give nature of Trouble).....

Name.....

Address.....

Shirley President Suspenders

50¢

Summer luxury for shoulders

"Satisfaction or money back"

Be sure "Shirley President" is on buckles

The C. A. Edgerton Mfg. Co., Shirley, Mass.

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Fascinate young and old. A lively talking parrot will entertain the whole house and keep everybody smiling. Send your order to us for a **HAND RAISED PARROT, \$5.00** guaranteed to learn to talk. Ready to ship about July 1st. Others \$10.00 each and up. Parrot prices always higher after Sept. 1. Order early. Full directions for care and training free. Living arrival guaranteed. Catalog free. **IOWA BIRD CO., DEPT. M DES MOINES, IOWA.**

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Stand acid and fire diamond test. So hard they easily scratch a file and **WILL CUT GLASS.** Brilliance guaranteed 25 years. Mounted in 14k solid gold diamond mountings. See them before paying. Will send you any style ring, pin or stud for examination—all charges prepaid. No money in advance. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Write today for free catalogue. (U) **WHITE VALLEY GEM CO., 710 Wabash Bldg., Indianapolis**

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We can easily and quickly prepare you for entrance to a school of Medicine, Dentistry, Pharmacy, Bacteriology, Osteopathy, Law, Engineering, or a University. Investigate our New Method Residential and Home Study Courses; also Self-Help Plans. Send today for Booklet telling how to successfully prepare for 1914 registration.

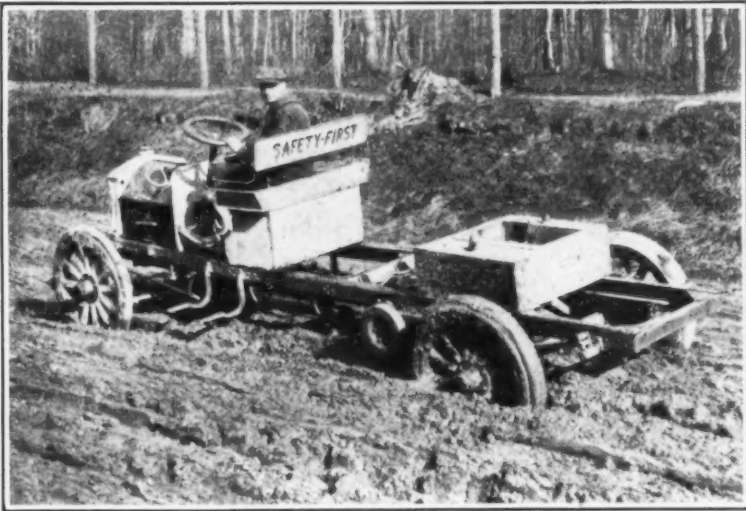
BROOKS CLASSICAL SCHOOL, Dept. L, Schiller Bldg., Chicago



DOG ADVICE

Whether your dog is sick or well don't fail to send for Polk Miller's great book on "Dogs and How to Treat Them," price 50¢, prepaid. A copy of this book (worth \$10.00 to any dog owner) in 14 year's expert medical advice given free with a \$1.00 order of the following dog remedies: Sergeant's Condition Pills, an unrivaled tonic, 50¢, and \$1.00 per box. Sure Shot Capsules for worms, 50¢ box, prepaid. They never fail. Pedigree blank sent free on application. Send today; you may save your dog's life. **POLK MILLER DRUG CO., Inc., 806 E. Main St., Richmond, Va.**

In answering advertisements please mention "Leslie's Weekly"



POOR ROADS ARE NO ARGUMENT AGAINST THE USE OF A TRUCK.
The heavy block of iron over the rear wheels was carried in order to give the same weight as the body and a partial load.

Motorists' Column

Motor Department

Conducted by H. W. SLAUSON, M.E.

Readers desiring information about motor cars, trucks and delivery wagons, motorcycles, motor boats, accessories, routes or State laws can obtain it by writing to the Motor Department, Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. We answer inquiries free of charge.

LESSONS OF THE SPEEDWAY RACE.

OF what practical value is an automobile race such as that recently held at Indianapolis? Such speeds as were made in that event can never be reached on the road, and to the average car owner, 500 miles is a substantial tour on which he would desire to spend several days.

Is it, then, only to the speed fiend and daredevil millionaire owner that cars capable of maintaining more than 82 miles an hour for six hours appeal? And does the value of such a race end with the interest, enthusiasm and excitement felt by the 110,000 spectators who view the contest for six hours?

Emphatically, no! A race of this nature means better cars for every one. The production and design of the \$1000 car is directly benefited by the knowledge and experience that the manufacturers obtain from this grid; it is a test such as few cars receive; in the six short hours of this tremendous speed, more strains and vibrations are induced and a greater degree of heat is generated than would be encountered in 20,000 miles of ordinary touring at conservative speeds. All of this means that the behavior of parts that are susceptible to excessive strain and wear may be detected easily, while valuable information is obtained as to compression pressures, weight of reciprocating parts, materials, valve sizes, timing, and other features of motor design that make for efficiency in touring as well as in racing.

This point of efficiency of design is well illustrated by the case of the foreign car that won second place in the great race. Although this was the smallest car in the contest, its 183 cubic inch motor being about the same size as that found in the average \$500 runabout, this car averaged well over 80 miles per hour and demonstrated speed

capabilities of close to 100. Of course, this car was built for speed, but the fact that such results can be obtained from so small a power plant, and that these conditions can be maintained for over six hours, indicates the maximum of care and refinement not only in the design and construction of the motor itself, but in the transmission, axle, wheels and all other moving parts. Furthermore, the refinement of small motors to the point where they can do the work of larger ones reduces weight, fuel consumption and tire wear—and these features all spell economy for the motorist.

As evidence of the mission that is fulfilled by the Indianapolis Speedway, it is significant to note that the requirements for the race next year provide for a reduction in the maximum allowable piston displacement from the prevailing 450 cubic inches to 300 cubic inches. Already the 450 cubic inch class has been developed to the point where it is faster than the 600 cubic inch class of a few years ago—(600 cubic inches was the limit of the contestants in the first two speedway races)—and it is intimated by the contest officials that the new restrictions will be further reduced to 160 cubic inches at the end of a few years—when the 300 cubic inch class has been refined to its limit.

When contests are handled in this intelligent manner, racing is of inestimable benefit to the industry, as a whole, and any car that finishes such a contest—whether among the winners or not—proves itself to be a vehicle that should satisfy the needs of the most exacting purchaser. Because it merely lacks excessive speed, is certainly no indication that it will not meet his requirements in every other direction, as well as those capable of running at 100 miles an hour.

Questions of General Interest

Advantages of Two Speeds on Motorcycle

S. R. M., Ind.: "Do you advise the use of a two-speed transmission on a twin-cylinder motorcycle that is to be used only for 'solo' riding?"

The well built, two-cylinder motorcycle has plenty of power to negotiate almost any hill that may be encountered—provided it can obtain a sufficient start. The two-speed transmission is valuable when it is desired to negotiate a hill slowly, or when rough or sandy roads are encountered. By means of the two-speed transmission, a start can be made in the middle of the steepest hill. Furthermore, the judicious use of this transmission helps to reduce the strains and wear to which the clutch, chain and rear tire are subjected.

Modernizing Old Cars

S. A. C., Mass.: "Is it now possible to attach electric starters to cars not originally so equipped? I understand that a considerable amount of cutting and refitting is necessary."

Several well known makes of starters have now been designed in small units, capable of attachment to almost any style of car having the motor under the forward hood. By means of such a device an old car may be brought up-to-date in a few hours, and at an expenditure, in some cases, not greatly in excess of \$100.

Why Unequalized Brakes

A. O. E., Mass.: "I notice that many cars are not provided with equalizers on both the service and emergency brakes. Inasmuch as this seems to be the case on some of the high-priced cars, I know it cannot be the desire to save money and would like to learn the practical reason."

Many designers consider unequalized brakes—or rather, brakes not provided with an equalizer—to be safer than those so equipped. If one brake rod or cable of an equalized brake gives away, the brake on both wheels is rendered useless for the equalizer then carries the "slack." Without the use of the equalizer the brake rod or cable going to each wheel is independent and will operate regardless of the other.

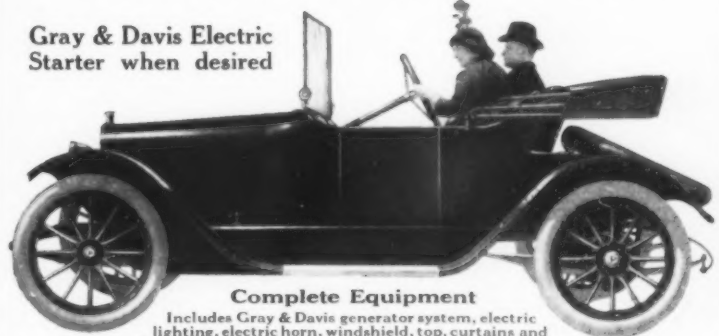
Improvised Tire Irons

I. N. N., Pa.: "My 1914 runabout is provided with demountable rims on which are placed quick-detachable tires. There are no tire irons furnished with the car, and I would like to know the best kind to purchase."

I believe that you will find that the rims furnished with your car are made to split so that the tire may be applied without the use of tire irons. Even though you should desire to apply a tire of a certain type without splitting the rim, you will find that a heavy screw driver and the end of your jack handle will furnish all the tools of this nature that you probably require, although you may find many ingenious devices on the market intended to save labor in this direction.

YOU said it would come—
a powerful, light, \$495
stylish, quality car
Partin-Palmer "20"

Gray & Davis Electric
Starter when desired



Complete Equipment

Includes Gray & Davis generator system, electric lighting, electric horn, windshield, top, curtains and dust boot, tire carrier, speedometer, tools, jack, repair kit

What you get for your \$495

Four-cylinder water-cooled 22 horsepower motor, 56-inch tread, 96-inch wheelbase, shaft drive, full-floating rear axle, annular ball bearings, I-beam forged front axle, streamline body, 3-4 elliptic springs, 3 speeds forward, sliding gear transmission, running boards, wood wheels.

Extra-ordinary value

This car will be a revelation to you. No other car at anywhere near the price offers you a full-floating rear axle and such extraordinary value throughout.

For pleasure or business this handsome, high-grade car has no equal—it is built to meet the demand of the thousands—at a popular price.

Builders of the famous \$975 Partin-Palmer "38," 6 pass., 115-in. wheelbase. Write us and we will arrange for a demonstration.

Agents wanted

If you are looking for a car for your own personal use—investigate the Partin-Palmer "20" before you buy.

If you can prove to us that you are a live agent—looking for a quick, easy, immediate seller, don't delay—wire, phone or write to our General Sales Manager, C. C. Darnall, for Exclusive Territory and Special Introduction Offer—HURRY!

Everybody who reads this announcement—prospective buyer or dealer—is urged to write at once for our booklet, "The Proof"—it will save you \$200 at least.

Partin Mfg. Co. 29 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, U. S. A. Dept. E.

FORD OWNERS Get Acquainted With Your Magneto!

A weak magneto may be the cause of engine troubles which you now lay to other causes. A

Hoyt Magnetometer

shows continuously just what your magneto is doing; warns you when it is getting too weak, and indicates its condition so that you may keep it right in shape to give that smart, snappy spark necessary for a lively motor. The saving in gasoline, due to perfect combustion with your magneto working efficiently will soon pay for the magnetometer, which costs only \$4.00.

Our free booklet A will be mailed to any Ford owner interested. If you cannot buy a Hoyt at your garage or hardware dealer's, write to us.

Hoyt Elec. Instrument Works
Penacook, N. H.

WEIGHS ONLY 15 POUNDS Steinfeld Telescope Cot Bed



Here's that EXTRA BED you need
Ideal for House, Lawn or Park, strong, comfortable, light. Folds into a neat, small package, which can be carried by hand or as a grip. Our "Big Bed" of sleeping for Summer Comfort.
\$3.00
Send to us by mail. Take Down House, Chairs, etc.
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Agents make big money—fine opportunity for STUDENTS
GUARANTEED TO SUSTAIN 800 POUNDS

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Drawing Comic Pictures. Let the world's famous cartoonist, Eugene Zimmerman, spill a few ideas into your head. Get the Zim Book—it's chuck full of valuable suggestions. Price \$1.00, postpaid. Bound in 3-4 Morocco. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money back if book returned within 10 days. Address

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You can buy \$100 Bonds \$10 down and \$5 monthly on the Partial Payment Plan.

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Re-invest them where they will return you 6%.

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Six First Mortgage Public Utility Bonds
returning income at 5% and 6%.

In any desired denominations from \$20 to \$1,000.

Write today for circular "X" describing our "Dividend Specials."

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(Incorporated)
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312 Arkay Bldg., Albany Stock Exch. Bldg., Philadelphia

SIX PER CENT SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS

Exempt from the federal income tax, coupons and principal collected as heretofore without requiring any certificate of ownership.

DENOMINATIONS
of \$100, \$200, \$250, \$500 and \$1000
Price: 104 and Interest
Yielding from 5 1/4% to 5 3/4%, according to maturity. An unusually attractive price for this class of security.

10 Write for Descriptive Circular No. F

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Standard Oil Stocks
may be bought under the privileges of
"THE TWENTY PAYMENT PLAN"
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Dealers in Investment Securities
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Your Money Will Earn 7% & 8%

Invested in first mortgages in Oklahoma City improved real estate. We have never had a loss. Interest paid promptly. Value of property three times amount of loan. Write for free booklet describing our business and list of loans. We have loans of \$150.00 to \$10,000.00.

Aurelius-Swanson Co.
28 State Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.

"The Bache Review"

The Weekly Financial Review of J. S. Bache & Co., 42 Broadway, New York, quoted weekly by the press throughout the United States, will be sent on application to investors interested.

Advice to individual investors given on request.

For 36 years we have been paying our customers the highest returns consistent with conservative methods. First mortgage loans of \$200 and up which we can recommend after the most thorough personal investigation. Please ask for Loan List No. 716 425 Certificates of Deposit also for saving investors.

PERKINS & CO. Lawrence, Kans.



R. S. HAWES
Vice-president of the Third National Bank of St. Louis, who was recently elected President of the Missouri Bankers' Association. He urges improvement in agricultural conditions as likely to benefit the business and banking world.



MRS. KIN SENO
President of the Seno bank of Tokyo, the first woman in Japan to organize and manage a bank and to assume the office of its president. Mrs. Seno has displayed much business ability.



HON. LEWIS F. PILCHER
Former professor of art at Vassar College, who has been appointed the head of the new New York State Department of Architecture. This department is said to be the largest of its kind in the country.

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

NOTICE.—Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, at the full cash subscription rates, namely, five dollars per annum, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their papers and to answers in this column to inquiries on financial questions having relevancy to Wall Street, and, in emergencies, to answer by mail or telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit directly to the office of LESLIE-JUDON Company, in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No additional charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be inclosed, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fifth Ave., New York.

CONTENTMENT is the pearl of great price. Few persons are satisfied with their lot. No matter if they have plenty of work and good wages, they envy some one else who is doing better. The boy with the toy cart envies the lad with the bicycle and the latter looks with covetous eyes on every automobile that passes by. So it goes everywhere. The poor envy the rich and the rich envy each other and, under such conditions, the preacher of a gospel of envy finds it easy to gather a congregation.

Every reader of this department can easily recall the general prosperity with which this country was blessed only two or three years ago. Then came the agitator, preaching the doctrine of class hatred, denouncing big business, assailing our captains of industry, attacking the railways, demanding drastic legislation, new laws and still more new laws to regulate, control and handicap. And what has been the result? Chancellor Day, the eloquent head of the Syracuse University, recently asked a pertinent question:

Does it seem credible that this mighty country has put its great corporate businesses, built up by giants of industry whose movements were safeguarded by the security of their investments and the conditions of prosperity among the people by which alone they could succeed, over into the hands of commissions composed of men who would never be thought of as directors of such corporations, men utterly without practical experience in such management? I believe that it is insane to try to manage business by politics. A very few, simple, plain statutes with their roots in the common law and with methods in common sense are all we need. Simply enough to make property property, and that men may know what they own, and that every man may have the right and privilege to make the most of himself and for himself, is all we require.

This is a timely expression of a courageous, observant and conservative educator who has reached the time in life when his judgment has become matured and when his words carry weight.

I have said before and I repeat it now that the depressed condition of the stock market simply reflects the prevailing depression in the business world. Call it psychological, or by any other name. The painful fact remains that it exists and that it imposes suffering, needless suffering, all over the country. But if we learn a lesson by this bitter experience, and better yet if we remember the lesson we have learned, it will be a fortunate thing for the people of this country.

If we re-establish our tried and trusted statesmen in the halls of legislation; if we restore our captains of industry to the commanding places they should occupy with us, as they do with every other nation in the world; if we encourage the building and extension of railways; if we protect the in-

vestor who builds a factory, employs American workmen and makes American goods; if we aid in reviving the work of building American ships and flying the American flag on our merchant marine, prosperity will return to all of us, the big and the little alike.

No greater mistake was ever made than to believe that you could destroy big business without injuring little business; that you could increase the importation of cheaper foreign-made goods without displacing the products of our own factory; that you could bring in the farm products of Canada and not affect the earnings of the American farmer; that you could drive the captain of industry out of business without injuring business, or that you could smash the railroads and not smash the pay envelope at the same time. All this is not a question of politics, though the demagogues would make it so. It is a question of national prosperity, the common welfare, the home, the family, the household, and, in the final analysis, the dinner pail.

It seems to me that radicalism in legislation at Washington has gone about as far as the people will let it go. From every side I hear the sound of resentment against the present state of affairs. I never had so many letters in all the twenty years that I have conducted this department as I have to-day from readers in the workshop, in the counting room and in the factory, protesting against the destructive tendencies of our legislators.

My business for many years has been to sense public sentiment and to draw conclusions accordingly. It is not too early to predict that at the fall elections a surprising manifestation of public discontent will be disclosed. I believe it will be so emphatic and that the upheaval will be so general and widespread that it will serve as a fearful warning to the demagogues who have been having their own way altogether too long. It will be accepted as the first positive indication of public disapproval of radical legislation. It will be so full of hope to the business men of this country that it will stimulate a revival of prosperity and that will mean a revival of interest in securities of all kinds. Those who believe as I do will find bargains in Wall Street on every break in the market between now and Election Day.

SIGN THIS COUPON AND MAIL IT.

Date..... 1914
Jasper, Financial Editor, LESLIE'S WEEKLY,
225 Fifth Avenue, New York.

You can enroll me, without expense, as a member of The Protective Security Holders' Organization, organized for joint protection, against unjust, unwise and unnecessary legislation.

Signed.....
Street No.....
City.....
State.....

B. Worthington, O.—In the present temper of the financial world, when even the best railroads are finding it difficult to sell new issues of securities, it is not surprising that industrial offerings are difficult to finance. The earnings of the U. S. L. & H. Co. are showing favorably, and the fact that it has no bonded indebtedness and has assets largely in excess of the proposed authorized issues of \$1,500,000 bonds has led some

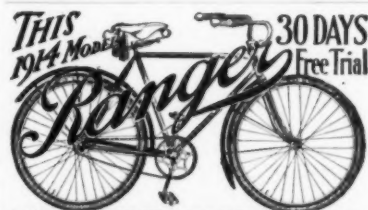
(Continued on page 633)

SAFE 6% JULY INVESTMENTS

Those having \$500, \$1,000 or a larger sum available and are looking for safe 6% investments should carefully investigate the merits of the first mortgage serial bonds we offer. These bonds mature serially in two to ten years and are thoroughly safeguarded. Their soundness is indicated by the fact that no investor has ever suffered loss of principal or interest on any security purchased of this House, founded 32 years ago.

Write for Circular No. 557G.

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THIS 1914 Model Ranger 30 Days Free Trial

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER—30 days free trial on this finest of bicycles—the "Ranger." We will ship it to you on approval, freight prepaid, without a cent deposit in advance. This offer is absolutely genuine. **WRITE TODAY** for our big catalog showing our full line of bicycles for men and women, boys and girls at prices never before equaled for like quality. It is a cyclopedia of bicycles, sundries and useful bicycle information. **It's free.** **TIRES, COASTER-BRAKE** rear wheels, inner tubes, lamps, cyclometers, equipment and parts for all bicycles at half usual prices. A limited number of second hand bicycles taken in trade will be closed out at once, at \$3 to \$8 each. **WIDE AGENTS** wanted in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1914 model Ranger furnished by us. **It Costs You Nothing** to learn what we offer you and how we can do it. You will be astonished and convinced. **Do not buy a bicycle, tires or sundries until you get our catalog and new special offers. Write today.** **MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. 0174 CHICAGO, ILL.**

Stop Forgetting!

Good memory is absolutely essential to success, for memory is power. Be successful—Stop Forgetting!

The Dickson Method of Memory Training makes you "Forget Proof." It develops will, self-confidence, quick thought, ready speech. Write for free book "How to Remember"—faces, names, studies, also how to secure FREE my \$2 DeLuxe book "How to Speak in Public."

Dickson Memory School 500 Auditorium Bldg. Chicago



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An opportunity to develop your latent talent and become a first-class artist. Instructions by mail under the personal supervision of America's foremost illustrators—men of international reputation.

A painstaking and comprehensive system of instruction that will permit of the enrollment of only a limited number of students.

If interested, write immediately.

Studio of Pictorial Art
(Inc.)

172 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Established 1903

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers

(Continued from page 632)

of the stockholders to offer to take the new issue themselves. It is hoped that the company will offer the bonds to the shareholders and give the latter the first advantage of any commission or bonus that ordinarily must go to underwriters. It is reported that foreign parties are resuming negotiations for the purchase of the valuable foreign rights held by the company. These might be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Inside holders are not selling. Recent quotations on the preferred and common have indicated greater strength. The common has been selling from 5 to 7 and the preferred around 25. It would not be advisable to sell at this time.

C., New York: Call up any member of the Stock Exchange or other reputable broker and ask him if he can find a market for your unlisted stock. Brokers are in touch with dealers on the curb who handle outside securities.

L., Cohoes, N. Y.: I see nothing attractive in International Mines Development stock at 25c. a share. The urgency of the invitation to jump in and take 500 shares does not impress me. I regard this as a speculative proposition.

Monaton, Camden, N. J.: The President and a director of the Monaton Realty Investing Corporation have pleaded "not guilty" to the charge of conspiracy to use the mails to defraud. It is alleged that a number of clergymen canvassed for the sale of the securities of this concern among churches and fraternal orders and thus induced many poor people to invest on representations that were not justified.

W., Fort Wayne, Ind.: The reason why financial writers recommend listed securities is because before securities are listed on the New York Stock Exchange, certain statements must be made to establish the legitimacy of the enterprises. In many instances, purely speculative, and sometimes swindling enterprises have been foisted on the public to the extent, as the Post Office Department estimates, of over \$100,000,000 a year.

G., St. Louis: American Ice, Union Bag & Paper Pfd. and American Beet Sugar Com. are all among the low-priced industrial securities that will undoubtedly advance whenever the market is in condition to show improvement. Central Leather Common is attractive for speculation, but it looks as if insiders, who hold a large amount which they have been endeavoring to market, would take the first opportunity to unload.

United Fruit, Brooklyn: The suit against the United Fruit Co. was brought by a stockholder having 200 shares. He charges the management with paying excessive prices for land and failing to give a full report to its stockholders. He makes thirty distinct charges intending to show mismanagement and demands an opportunity to see the books. As a stockholder he is a partner in the concern and if he desires to examine the books in good faith, it would seem as if he were entitled to that privilege.

B., Pittsburg: U. S. L. & H. is making a better report of earnings and I understand is preparing to offer its bonds to its shareholders on favorable terms. This should provide the company with the working capital it needs. For this reason, insiders are inclined to subscribe for the bonds and to hold on to their stock. I remember when the stock of one of the leading industrials sold as low as \$2. It has since sold at par and is paying dividends regularly. Of course, U. S. L. & H. must be regarded as speculative and should only be purchased in that light.

P., Columbus, O.—The shares of a small local coal company can hardly be classed as the best kind of a gilt-edged investment. In case of emergency, it might be difficult to find a market for them. Well selected real estate or real estate mortgages of the highest class would be better. The high rate of interest offered you indicates the speculative nature of the investment. You might divide your investment so as to include the gilt-edged and the semi-speculative propositions, if you feel so inclined. This would give you a higher income, but a greater risk.

H., Paterson, N. J.—Chartered Theater Corporation, Amalgamated Oil Co., East Aurora Oil Co. and Southern Georgia Railroad Land Development Bureau are not offering the kind of propositions that careful investors regard favorably. Several readers have inquired about these propositions, especially about the oil company that offers its shares at a cent apiece. Why not buy securities such as successful investors and speculators trade in and that are quoted every day on the New York Stock Exchange? Money has been made in these but seldom if ever in such stocks as are peddled around at a cent a share. This is the price of wall paper.

New York, June 18, 1914.

JASPER.

SPECIAL CIRCULARS OF INFORMATION

Readers who are interested in informing themselves regarding the stock exchange, its methods and controlling influences, and who desire to secure booklets, circulars of infor-

mation, daily and weekly market letters and information in reference to particular investments in stock, bonds or mortgages, should scrutinize the announcements by advertisers on the financial pages, offering to send, without charge, information compiled with care and often at much expense.

The "Investor's Pocket Manual" of 200 pages with prices and statistics of industrial and railroad corporations will be sent without charge. Write to Warner & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 15 Wall St., New York City.

List of Western and Southern farm mortgages paying from 6 to 8 per cent, are offered by various banking houses that have dealt in these securities for many years without complaint. All of these will be glad to forward literature on request to any address.

A carefully compiled table of investment, semi-investment and speculative stocks, giving their prices, dividends and returns, has just been issued for their customers by Spencer Task & Co., bankers, 43 Exchange Place in New York. Write them for their special circular describing over 100 issues of stocks.

The popular method of purchasing Standard Oil and other dividend paying stocks, in small and large amounts, is explained in the "Investor's Guide," a book of 260 pages. It can be had without charge by writing to L. R. Latrobe & Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

The "Weekly Financial Review," published by J. S. Hache & Co., 12 Broadway, New York, is of special interest to investors and speculators who desire to observe the signs of the times in Wall Street, the business and commercial world. Write for a free copy to Hache & Co.

Standard Oil stocks in one or more shares, on an easy 20-Payment Plan, may be bought from Slattery & Co., investment securities, 40 Exchange Pl., New York. This firm will be glad to give investors information regarding any of the Standard Oil stocks, price, rate of dividend, etc.

Oklahoma City improved real estate mortgages, paying from 7 to 8 per cent and in denominations of \$150 upward, are described in the Free Booklet published by Aurelius-Swanson Co., 28 State National Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla. The legal rate of interest in Oklahoma is higher than in the East.

Public Utility bonds in denominations of from \$20 to \$1,000, representing first mortgages and returning from 5 to 6 per cent, are specially recommended by P. W. Brooks & Co., 115 Broadway, New York, to small investors who desire to increase their income. Write to Brooks & Co. for their "Circular X," describing their "dividend specials."

A popular plan of investing \$100 bonds of the best class by paying \$10 down and \$5 monthly is described in "Booklet D-2" on \$100 bonds published by John Muir & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 74 Broadway, New York. This presents a ready way to invest small earnings on a profitable basis with opportunities for a profit when the stock market advances.

6 per cent school district bonds exempt from the income tax and in denominations of \$100, \$200, \$250, \$500 and \$1,000 are offered at 104 and interest, so that they may yield a little over 5 per cent, according to maturity. This is an unusual return for an income tax exempt bond. Write for descriptive "Circular No. F" to Walter E. Orthwein, 220 N. 4th St., St. Louis, Mo.

The 6 per cent first mortgage bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, maturing serially in two or ten years and secured by high-class Chicago real estate, have been sold for many years by S. W. Straus & Co., mortgage and bond bankers, Straus Bldg., Chicago, and 1 Wall St., New York. These popular investments are fully described in "Circular 557-G." Write to Straus & Co. for it.

Life Insurance Suggestions

WHILE the life insurance business is very far from having expanded to its possible limits, there is yearly an amazing growth in the number of insureds and the amount of insurance in force. Interesting figures compiled by the Insurance Press disclose an aggregate of life insurance written and received by the regular companies in the United States and in Canada in 1913 of approximately \$3,360,000,000, an increase for the year of about \$152,000,000. The disbursements by life insurance companies in the United States and Canada totaled \$645,555,000. Payments for death claims and matured endowments by companies doing 95 per cent. of the business showed an increase of \$5,535,000. Some of the individual death claims paid were very large, the largest being that of \$318,388 on policies taken out by Albert F. Holden of Cleveland, O., an engineer, and formerly captain of the Harvard football team. The next in size was for \$236,334 on the policies of Billington S. Walker, Jr., of Atlanta. There were numerous other death claims ranging from \$101,000 to \$230,000. All these were of course promptly paid. The big companies are making more impressive showings every year. Not only is the amount of their business enlarging, but also their reserves increase, and they are as strong and reliable as it is possible to make such organizations.

T., Vicksburg, Miss.: The Guarantee Life of Houston was organized in 1905. It is not fair to compare it with the old and well-established companies with which it must compete. The last statement reports a satisfactory surplus. It is not well to put all your eggs in one basket.

E., Jackson, Mich.: 1. All fraternal associations must inevitably increase their rates as their death rate increases. This is stayed off sometimes by increasing the membership, but in the end, there is but one result. 2. The Postal Life is under the superintendence of the State Insurance Dept., of New York, the same as other old line companies.

R. L., Santiago: The Guarantee Fund Life Assn. is in the assessment class. I prefer old line insurance where the premium is fixed and not subject to increase.

B., Paris, Texas: In taking accident or casualty insurance, one should be just as careful as in taking out life insurance. Some policies are hardly worth paying for because the chance of their maturing is very remote. Accident insurance is not expensive. For less than 7c a day, the Travelers, one of the oldest and strongest, offers an accident policy, paying from \$5,000 to \$15,000 for death and dismemberment and from \$25 to \$50 a week for total disability. This is a very attractive and inexpensive policy. Hence its popularity. Write to the Travelers Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., stating your name, birth date, and occupation and ask for a sample policy.

Hermit

Open the People's Eyes

By L. M. Bowers of Denver

THE next two years of President Wilson's administration will mark a crisis in the United States—a crisis as important as that of the Civil War. This time it is an industrial crisis. We have got to open the eyes of the common people of America to the understanding that when they attack and injure the great industries, they are attacking and injuring—whom? Themselves. Who owns the railroads of the United States? Who owns the other great industrial corporations? They are to an extent little understood by the masses the property of the people themselves, the people of small incomes, the wage earners. Where do these people put their savings? Into the savings banks. What do the savings banks do with these savings—hoard it? No, the savings banks buy bonds with it—the bonds of the railroads and other corporations. Thus it is the money of the people themselves that largely finances these enterprises. And what do the men of large capital do with their money? They put it into enterprise for the benefit of the public, for the people to enjoy and benefit by. What do these capitalists do with the great bulk of the income they derive from these business investments? Put it back for the benefit of the public—buy steel rails and rolling stock and bridges. What do they do with the additional income derived from these additional investments? Put it back in the form of other improvements for the public to enjoy. And the capitalist himself, what really does he get out of it much above what the general public gets? He gets his board and clothes like every other man, but his money—the great bulk of his money—is constantly at work for the public good.

Needless Burdens on Business

By James J. Hill

GREAT BRITAIN is now maintaining many of her industries in an artificial condition by appropriating for the support of one class of her people the property of another class. . . . The British Empire is now sustaining itself by sequestering, under one guise or another, the stored accumulations of past generations. The end of that policy comes when this accumulated capital is exhausted, or has removed itself beyond the reach of legal capture. But the burdens placed by unwise restrictive legislation and unnecessary taxation upon business in the United States are producing their natural effects here also. Industry slackens, less because capital is dissatisfied with the present than because it is uncertain of the future. Just such mistakes as Great Britain has made and is making may confront the American workingman with a lost job, an empty cupboard, and no younger and more promising land to which he can emigrate as his needy fellows have done for centuries when caught in the vise of economic errors or commercial revolutions.

Dishonest Advertising Rebuked

By Louis Wiley of the New York Times

THE high ethical standard in the editorial conduct of a newspaper inspires the business management of the best newspapers, but the practice of refusing advertisements which will not stand the most severe investigation is not yet general. Many newspaper publishers refuse to divest themselves of the fallacy that acting as common carriers they cannot be held responsible for dishonest advertising carried in their columns. But what irony is presented by the juxtaposition of a beautifully expressed and nobly inspiring declaration of editorial faith in truth and virtue with an eloquent exposition on the character of a pill which will cure every complaint to which mortal flesh is heir! To assume all the sweetness and light for one's own guidance and to permit the exploitation of nefarious quackery on the next page does not strike some publishers as an act of stultification.

Recent Deaths of Noted Persons

GRAND DUKE ADOLPH FREDERICK of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, died at Berlin, June 11, aged 66.

SAMUEL ISHAM, a well-known artist, died suddenly on the golf links at East Hampton, L. I., June 12, aged 59.

BARCLAY VINCENT HEAD, an authority on numismatics, died at London, Eng., June 12, aged 70. He was the author of various books on ancient coins.

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM EDWARD BURKIMER (U. S. A., retired) died at Washington, D. C., June 10, aged 66. He was the author of works on military subjects.

JAMES CAMPBELL, former president of the North American Company of New York and former president of the Frisco Railroad, died at Indian Field, Conn., June 12, aged 67.

JOHN P. HAMLIN, foreman and last survivor of the jury that convicted Charles J. Guiteau of the assassination of President Garfield, died at Washington, D. C., June 9, aged nearly 90.

HON. ADAL E. STEVENSON, Vice President of the United States during Grover Cleveland's second term, died in Chicago, June 14, aged 78. He was formerly member of Congress and first assistant postmaster general. He ran again for the vice presidency in 1900 on the ticket with Mr. Bryan, but was defeated.



\$1.00

A Dollar Will Buy A Lot of Knife

The tiptop knives shown below are all alike in quality and finish, all alike in price. Buy any one of them and try it, and you'll be sure to like it because it will deliver service at its best. The blades will take a paper-cutting edge and keep it a long time. The snap will stay in the springs. The handles won't work loose and you'll know absolute satisfaction because you'll have the guarantee that stands back of all

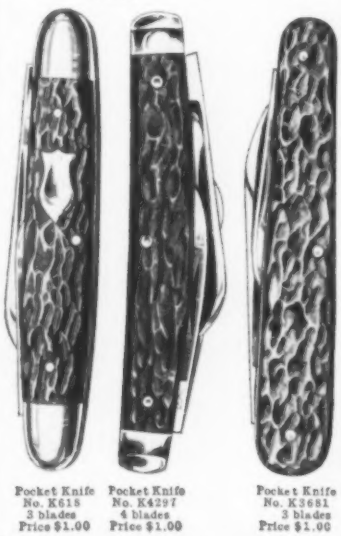
KEEN KUTTER Pocket Knives

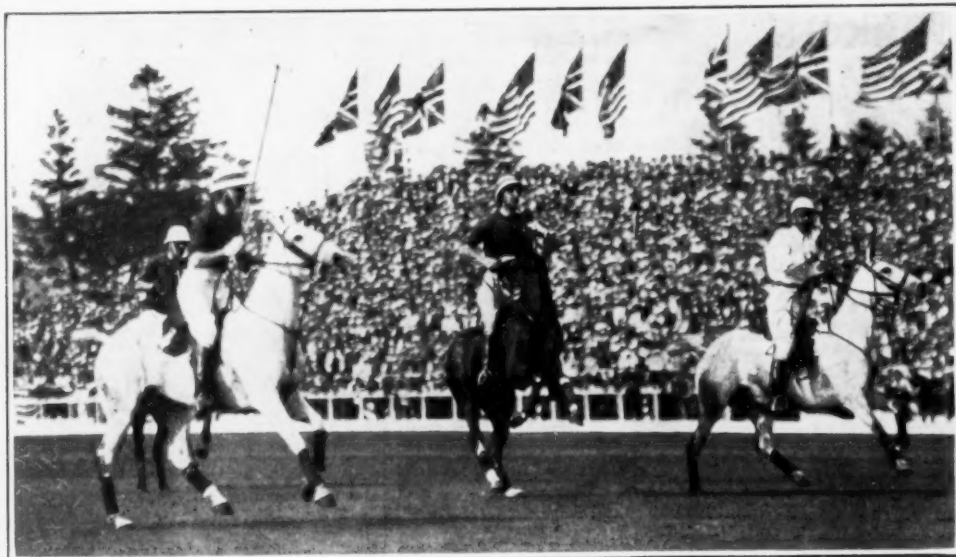
and tools. The Keen Kutter trade mark means that—it means that you are protected by a pledge of first quality and full measure of good looks, too. Yes, sir, your dollar will buy a lot of knife when you trade it for a Keen Kutter pocket knife—and if you find that performance doesn't square with promise, the dealer is authorized to trade back your dollar and take the knife.

"The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After the Price is Forgotten." Trade Mark Registered. —E. C. SIMMONS.

If not at your dealer's, write us.

Simmons Hardware Company
St. Louis New York Philadelphia
Toledo Minneapolis Sioux City
Wichita

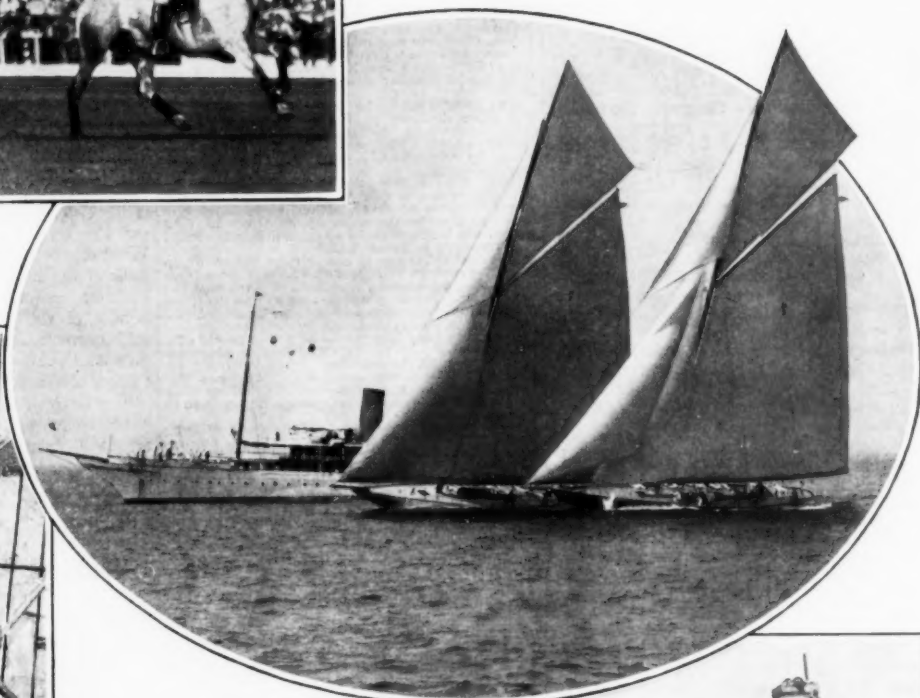




STRUGGLING FOR POLO CHAMPIONSHIP

The British team waiting for the ball during the first game of the international polo championship series at Meadowbrook, Long Island. The first game was easily won by the British 8½ to 3. Nearly 40,000 people attend the games, which constitute one of the biggest of international sporting events.

News of the Time Told in Pictures



TO DEFEND THE AMERICA'S CUP

Yachts *Resolute* and *Vanitie* in the trial races near New York that are to determine what boat is to contest with the *Shamrock IV* for the sailing honors of the world. So far the *Resolute*, which is to the left in the picture, has proven the faster boat.



ITALY'S GENERAL STRIKE COLLAPSES

Owing to a lack of public sympathy the general strike called in Italy on June 8th, collapsed within a few days, although rioting and disorder continued in many places. The general strike was called in retaliation against the government for employing troops to preserve order during industrial troubles, but much to the strikers' surprise the public supported the government. Patriotic demonstrations were organized and closed shops were compelled to reopen. In Rome 40,000 citizens paraded, shouting "Down with the anarchists." Riots burned fourteen churches, damaged thirty-nine and looted twenty-three more before the disorder was suppressed. The sulphur miners of Sicily, a group of whom are shown in the illustration, have been particularly turbulent.



ALBERTA'S OIL GUSHER

Great excitement has been caused in Alberta, Can., by the discovery of oil on the Dingman property 50 miles south of Calgary. The well flows a peculiar oil, said to be 60 per cent gasoline. Speculators by the hundred have rushed to the new field and millions have been paid for property. However, it is not at all certain that the strike will be of any importance and investors are warned to be careful.



AN IRISH HOME RULE ARMY

In imitation of the Anti-Home Rule people of the north of Ireland, the advocates of the Nationalism have started to enlist and arm volunteers, to fight, if need be, for Home Rule. The illustration shows the Second Battalion of the Dublin Irish Citizens Army. All Ireland is divided into two hostile camps, and it is estimated that more than 200,000 men are armed. In the meantime it looks as if home rule would go into effect without bloodshed, and the people of Ulster may learn to like it.



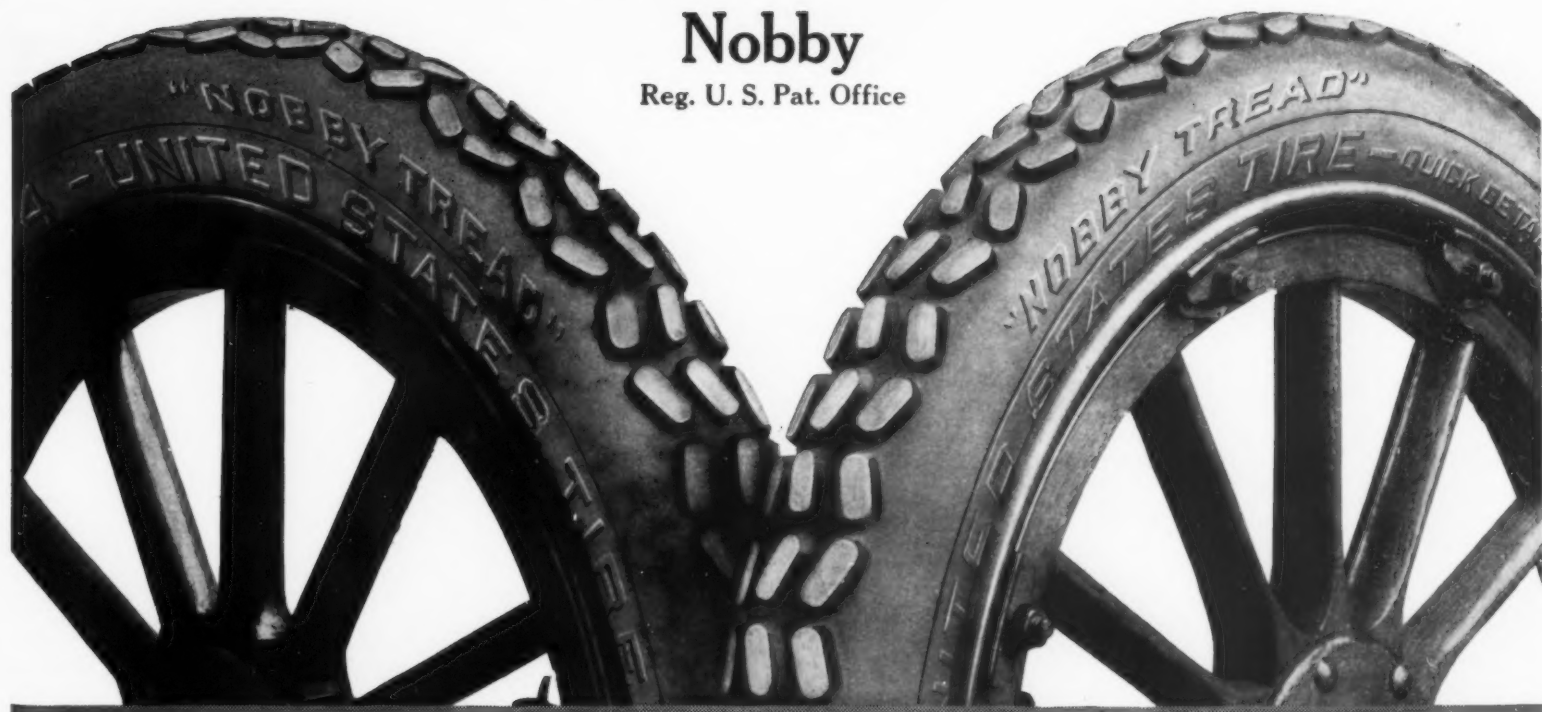
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Nobby
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Business Basis Tires

Automobile owners everywhere are rapidly learning to buy tires on a real business basis, viz:—the basis of ultimate economy.

That is the reason why "Nobby Tread" Tires are today the largest selling high-grade anti-skid tires in the world.

Take the taxicab as a concrete example,—taxicab companies have to operate on a business basis—they have to buy tires on a business basis.

That is why today—

In Europe and the United States thousands of Taxicabs use "Nobby Treads"

Taxicab companies are the most constant users of tires. They have to watch tire mileage expense all of the time.

Taxicabs must have real anti-skid protection—real tire dependence—real freedom from puncture delays—and lowest cost per mile tires.

Some of our best taxicab customers are in Europe—in spite of the extra cost of freight charges, duties, etc., they import "Nobby Tread" Tires simply because on a business basis they are cheaper in the end.

"Nobby Tread" Tires solve any automobile owner's tire problems the day he decides to buy tires on a business basis.

Based upon their remarkable mileage records

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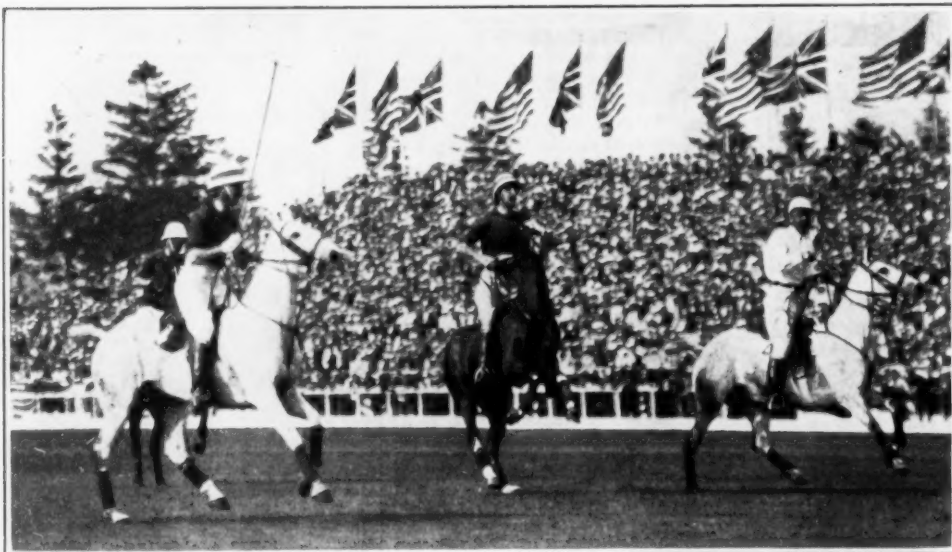
5,000 Miles



Thousands upon thousands of veteran motorists now use "Nobby Tread" Tires on their front and rear wheels through all seasons, because they give real anti-skid protection and the lowest cost per mile.

United States Tire Company

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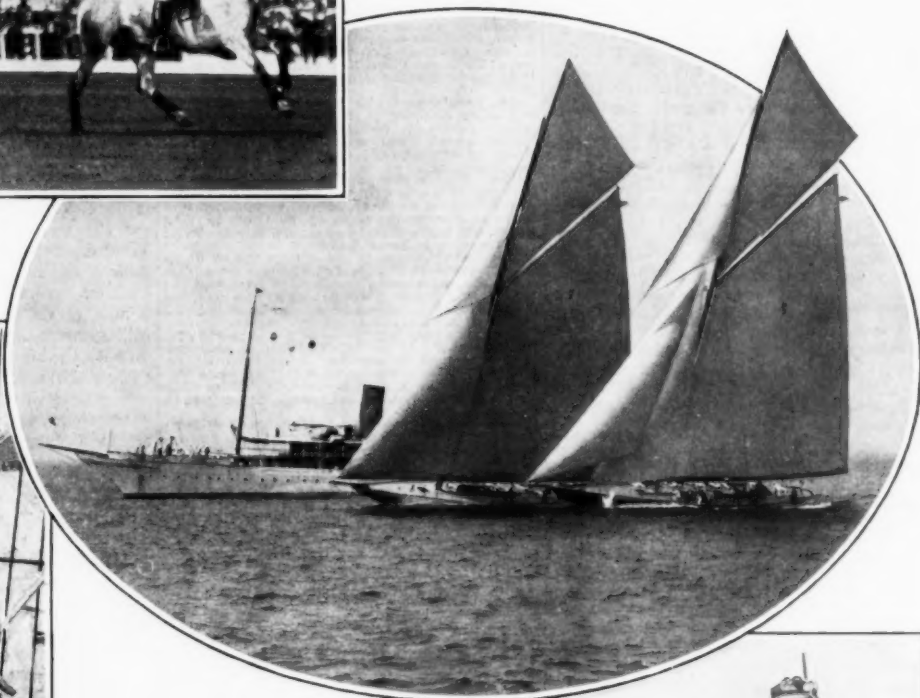
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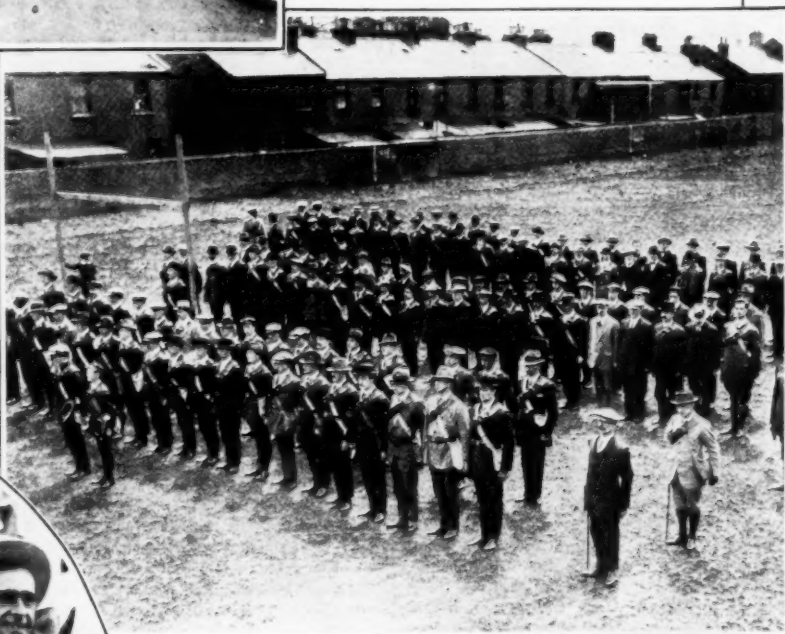
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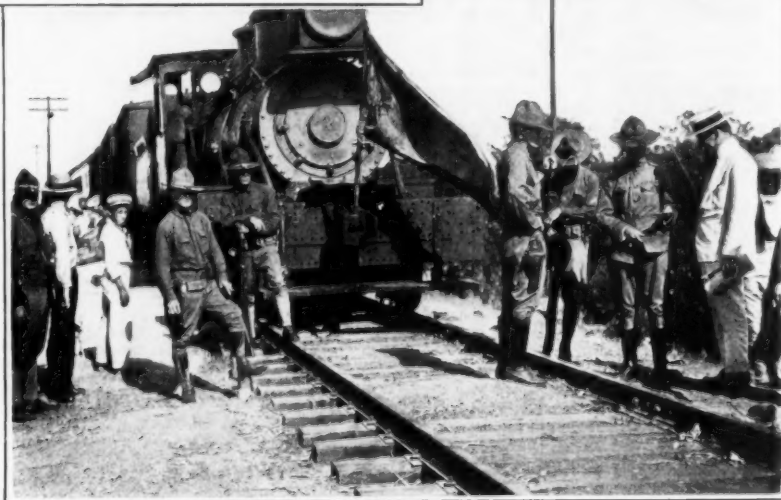
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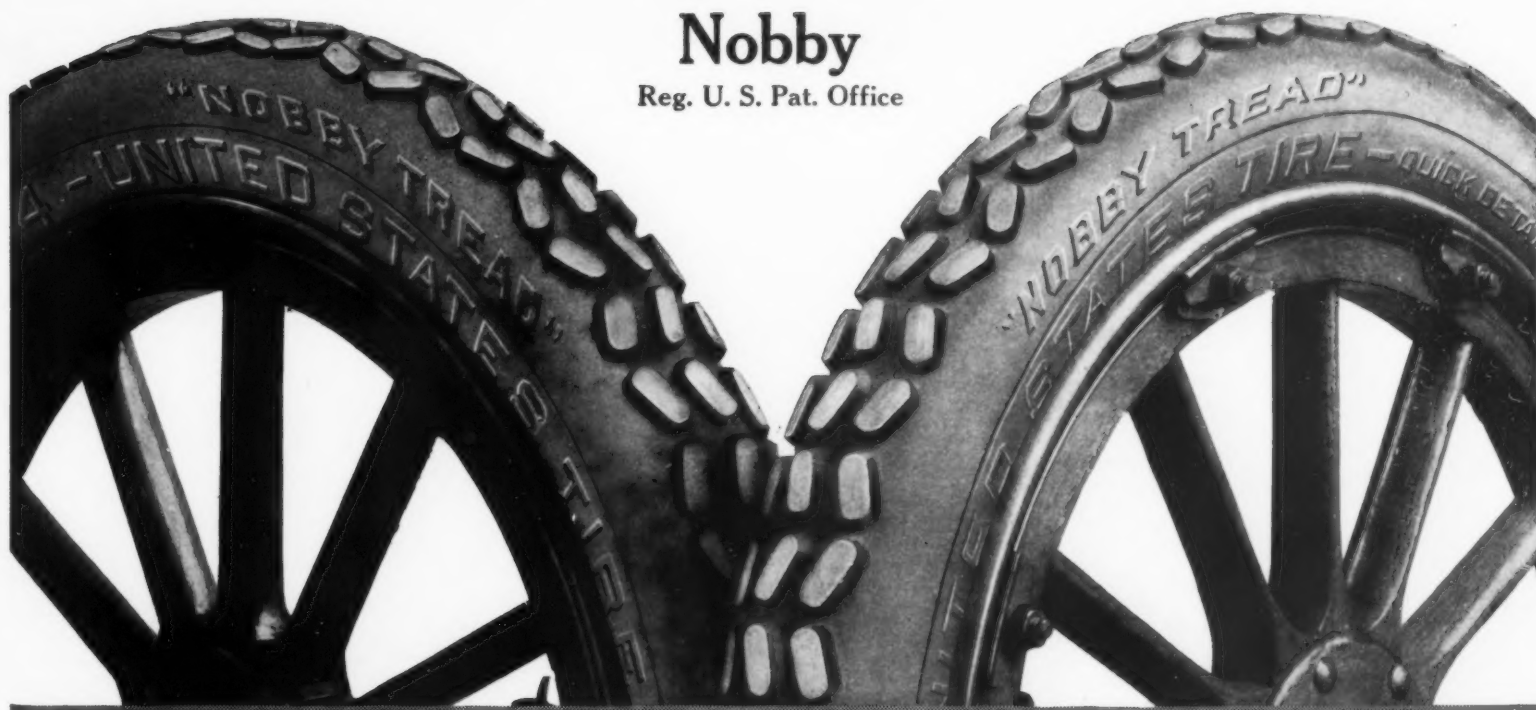
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What the Standard Oil Company of New York Offers to Housekeepers

Emancipation from overheated kitchen drudgery in hot weather

UP to within a few years ago, the housekeeper was obliged to do all her cooking over either a wood or a coal stove. There was much discomfort incidental to the unnecessary, excessive heat generated beyond what was required to do the actual cooking. The greater portion of the heat was wasted in overheating the kitchen.

Today it is unnecessary for any housekeeper to work in an overheated kitchen, for the Standard Oil Company of New York, in the New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-stove, has developed to a science the preparation of food in comfort. This stove has now reached a point from which it seems as if further advance must be limited to the refinement of present construction. The grand object—the perfect and complete combustion of the oil, has been attained. The intense heat produced by this perfect combustion is applied to the work in hand in the most efficient and economical manner.

Kerosene is an ideal fuel. It is low-priced; it is efficient; it is everywhere available. It is a liquid fuel, easy to handle and to store. It is safe. It is entirely consumed in burning and leaves no ashes.

The New Perfection oil cook-stove is not new. It has been on the market a number of years, and hundreds

of thousands of them are giving satisfaction and promoting comfort in as many homes in this country and abroad.

The New Perfection stove is wonderfully capable. It roasts, toasts, bakes, broils, and will do anything that any other range will do. The stove is clean and requires little attention. There are no fires to kindle. No fuel is wasted. A working flame is obtained from the moment of lighting and it is instantly extinguished when its work is done.

The New Perfection stove comes in 1-, 2-, 3-, and 4-burner sizes, the very latest production being the No. 5 range with fireless cooking oven. It can be used for fast and slow cooking, or for fireless cooking by sealing the oven. The No. 5 is sold complete with oven, broiler and toaster. New Perfection cook-stoves are made to sell at prices within the reach of everyone. They are handsomely finished and have blue vitreous enameled chimneys, cabinet top, drop-shelves, towel racks and oil indicator on the front. A valuable cook book is given free with every stove. Wherever they go they make friends.

Hardware dealers and general stores everywhere sell the New Perfection stoves. Ask your dealer to show them to you.



For Baking



For Roasting



For Toasting



Easy to rewick.



For Broiling



Always ready for use

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

56 NEW STREET

"New Perfection" Department

NEW YORK CITY



Quick, slow or fireless cooking



Light and easy to move

